

TRADES UNIONIST.

AN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WASHINGTON BRANCH. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

[\$1 per year—In advance.

unions, that two employing firms, Warren Biggs and James W. Hendley, had agreed to employ men the eight-hour day, and that all matters at issue having been settled satisfactorily the two firms were declared to be fair. But two firms remain, those of Zellers & Sheckels and Johnson & Morris, who do not desire the support and confidence of organized labor. Slowly these employers have been converted to the gospel of right and it is only a question of time when the two remaining impenitents convinced of their error will conclude to deal fairly by others, and thus deserve to be dealt fairly by in return.

A committee from the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 17, headed by President Hartley, were given an audience relative to action of the Central body at a previous meeting, at which the application for a charter of the Horseshoers' Protective Union was endorsed. The purpose of the committee was to protest against the Central body recognizing the new organization, as they regarded this body as injurious to No. 17. While it is not the policy of the Central Labor Union or of the National body to encourage the organization of union of these crafts allied to National organization, yet the conditions in this case was exceptional. The position assumed by union No. 17 toward the Central Labor Union by persistently refusing to recognize that body and maintaining an alliance with the local Federation, which would, if possible, exclude any body under charter of the American Federation in the District, places that union beyond the pale of that recognition which it could properly demand and force, if consistently, it was represented in a central body to which the National Horseshoers' Union is allied normally. Were Union No. 17 with the Central Labor Union, where it legitimately belongs, its interests would be zealously and effectively protected, but under the circumstances, they exist, the union cannot be regarded as being very friendly disposed toward the American Federation of course they cannot expect to be treated as friends when they remain in the camp of the enemy, giving aid and comfort to those who would not create a central body of trade unions in Washington if they could prevent it. Action of the previous meeting not reconsidered, the matter remains in the hands of the organizations to which it was referred.

A committee from Gambrinus Assembled that steps be taken by the Labor Union to organize a union of brewery workers, as they are to be chartered distinctively from the union. The matter was referred to the organizer Weber who, by appointment, will meet the brewery workers to organize a union of all those desirous to affiliate with the Central Labor Union. The brewery workers have attended a lesson from bitter experience and the only hope of those who desire a successful, stable organization, is to fold of time tested trade

Wood, a vice-president and organizer of the Cigar Manufacturers' National Union, addressed the interest of the union in the craft. He requested the journeymen to purchase the label cigar. He mentioned the firm, Powell,

Smith & Co., furnished a large supply of the cigars consumed in this city. From personal observation he knew the conditions under which the employees in that factory worked; that it was a veritable slave pen; that the treatment of the hundreds of females employed there was a crime against civilization. The product manufactured under the conditions stated should be labeled in the black hue of the pirate's rag and eternal justice should deeply burn upon the foreheads of such industrial buccaneers a brand more damnable than was that of Cain. Let Powell, Smith & Co. be remembered and shun the putrid product as you would any other loathsome and infectious things.

Credentials were received from the Electrical Workers and the delegates for the ensuing term were admitted and obligated.

Much important business was deferred, owing to the lateness of the hour, until the next meeting. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the evening the attendance was unusually large and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. All of the committees from organizations on "the other side" were promptly admitted, courteously received, and attentively heard. It is hoped that their visits impressed them with the importance of the Central body and that they are now convinced that it is not only here to stay, but that it intends to skip in the middle of the road and control the affairs of the honest labor of the District.

"Good-Bye, John."

At last John Sylvester has gotten into trouble. The few friends that John has will be surprised to hear this, as John was always regarded as being rather staid and correct in habits. The trouble was the result of making daily trips to Washington's Coney Island, popularly known as Colonial Beach. As far as ascertained there was no impropriety in John going to this quiet Sahara on the lower Potomac as long as the gentle mosquito awakened with his melodies the silence of the sand reaches of the beach. There was no impropriety in John whiling away a few evening hours with the sportive frog or innocently enjoying the antics of the festive sand flea. But John in an evil hour was beguiled by 4308, the fair Polyhymnia of the lovely family of the muses, termed in everyday parlance the musical assembly. John was entranced with the melody of the bass drum; he was captivated by a solo from the bass horn. Without thought of the consequences he fell—into trouble. Arraigned by fair labor John pleaded guilty, and at the bar of five thousand of the organized workers of Washington John was condemned as unfair.

The John Sylvester willfully and knowingly did what should not have been done and should not be continued by those who desire the fair thing. In the future as John Sylvester paddles his way to Colonial Beach let the discordant notes blown from deserted decks float away over the silent tide to enliven the pollywogs on the farther shore.

P. S.—Don't ride on the elegant excursion mail steamer the John Sylvester. The management employs unfair music, and John is declared unfair and should not be patronized by fair people.

One can not reap figs by sowing thistles.

THOSE MUZZLED MARTYRS

Meeting of the Windy Devotees of Mutual Admiration.

Attempt at Press Censorship—The Assignee in Charge.

So far as could be learned no business of importance was transacted at the last meeting of the local Federation. What is done within that very contracted circle is generally of such nature that the publication is strictly prohibited. The delegates are completely muzzled by the bosses, who, screened behind closed doors, devote the time largely to windy indiscriminate abuse of every one who will not submit to have their ear-marks affixed.

At the last meeting the dark-lantern character of the body was forcibly demonstrated by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the papers of the city be requested not to publish any of the proceedings of this body unless permitted to do so by the press committee.

This is an attempt to put the muzzle on with a vengeance. Having stricken the membership deaf and dumb this triumvir, called the press committee, presumes to enjoin the public press and place it under the censorship of the local Federation. When it is understood that the genius of this press committee is very much interested in a morning-evening paper which has the exclusive monopoly of the scant stock of news from D. A. 66 and its adjunct the scheme becomes apparent. THE TRADES UNIONIST will, notwithstanding this impudent attempt to restrict the privileges of the press, continue to publish reliable weekly reports of the proceedings.

The gentleman who for several terms has arbitrarily wielded the gavel was chosen administrator, dictator, executor, or assignee for another term. The "chairman of the legislative committee," ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Gambrinus, representative ordinary of Conglomerate Assembly, subordinate in chief of the Department of Labor, and chairman sensu malo of the populist clubs of the District of Columbia, was chosen for the very responsible position of vice-president. This fact, in obedience to the ukase of the press committee, will not be generally published.

The Bricklayers.

At the regular meeting of Bricklayers' Union last night much routine business was transacted.

The committee to procure suits and hats for the Labor Day parade reported that the contract would be awarded in a few days. The members will parade in a dark blue flannel suit with dark brown Fedora hats. It is said that at least five hundred members thus uniformed will parade on Labor Day.

It was reported that the conditions under which the power-house of the Washington and Baltimore electric railroad was being conducted demanded prompt and decisive action. It was reported that the men are being worked ten hours per day at a wage of \$3.30. The delegate was instructed to call all members of the union from the work, and the secretary was instructed to inform the Baltimore and Hagerstown unions of the condition prevailing on this work; also, that the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council be requested to take action in the matter. The bricklayers consider the conditions under which these men are employed as being more unfair than any that has existed for years in this vicinity. This will be observed when it is understood that the union demands \$4 for an eight-hour day and this has been strictly enforced for years.

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

OFFICE: 429 7TH ST. N. W.

Subscription - - - \$1 per year in advance.
Three months - - - 25 cents in advance.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.



SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called THE TRADES UNIONIST, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments,

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper. THE TRADES UNIONIST, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication.

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions published in the initial issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

MILFORD SPOHN,
President.

JOS. F. TORRENS,
Secretary.

The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse THE TRADES UNIONIST, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The money gods tell tradesmen to quit the trades and go to farming; that the various trades are crowded, while there is plenty of room for tillers of the soil. In fact, the picture is sometimes so nicely drawn that the erstwhile tradesman becomes an embryo granger. He soon returns to his former walks of life, however. The truth is told in the statistics. The farmer, with his long hours and constant toil, in season and out of season, receives only about ten cents per day—about half the amount appropriated in several of the States for the keeping of paupers, or one-third what is allowed for convict work. The farm, therefore, has few charms for tradesmen. Every farmer who can is deserting country life and seeking the town or city in the hope of bettering his condition. He puts his boys to learning trades or professions. The trouble does not lie in the fact that the trades are overcrowded or that the farmer produces too much. It is deeper down than that. The Government has been too long administered for the benefit of the classes to the detriment of the masses. Trusts and corporations have controlled the legislative and executive branches of the Government and had much to do with the decisions of the judiciary. The need of the hour is legislation for the masses—the classes can take care of themselves—legislation that will make it impossible for a few capitalists to control the industrial progress of the country.

OCEANS of sympathy will be poured out on the poor laboringman from now until the November election. After that time he can go to Davy Jones's.

LABOR is the parent of capital, but the old gentleman seems to have lost control of his wily offspring.

"If all men are created equal" some fellows get the advantage very early in life.

A QUESTION OF

The adoption of a series of resolutions by the Central Labor Union condemning President Phillips for discharging employees because they were members of an assembly and declaring the Metropolitan street railroad unfair should be accepted by the slanderers of the Central body as positive evidence of the unquestioned loyalty of that body to the principles of trade organization. Had the Central Labor Union been animated with that spirit of intolerance and viciousness which characterizes the local Federation they would not only have refused to sustain the cause of the discharged employees, but they would have commended Phillips or satan himself in any action either or the pair would take to the injury, even to the hanging and quartering, of any one connected with the Central Labor Union.

This action of the Central Union is a surprise to the element composing the local Federation having but a hazy conception of the higher principles and duties of trade unionism. Attributing to others the same selfish and sinister motives by which they are actuated, they are incapable of measuring the height and breadth of a body which can be generous to those whose hands were raised against them, helpful to the helpless, and honest enough and manly enough to financially and morally assist those who have persecuted and spitefully used them. Under the old order of things, when the local Federation presumed to control the destiny of the labor of the District, the rights of men were outraged, organizations were humiliated, and personal privileges were disregarded. But, behold. Old things have passed away, and so far as regards the condition of labor all things have become new. Under the old dispensation men belonging to trade unions allied with national bodies were refused admittance through its inhospitable doors and were driven from employment under the lash plied with merciless hands. But things have changed; the lash has fallen from the nerveless hands, and impotent it sits, deserted by all that once gave it strength and respectability, amid the wreck and ruin it has wrought. It is gratifying to observe that there is a trade element in the District so magnanimous as to respond to its cry of distress. The doors of the Central Labor Union are open to all who need assistance and, unlike those of the local Federation, they will never be closed against anyone whose hands bear the trade-marks of labor or whose face bears the sweat drops of toil.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

It is a universally conceded fact that concerted, harmonious, and earnest effort is necessary to success. This fact has been so often demonstrated in the history of the race that in the struggle for the maintenance of a principle the first intelligent effort is always directed toward the unification of every element and force favorable to the object desired. This is the basic principle of organization, even in a local and restricted sense. Though in the struggles of the centuries the lesson was learned at the cost of great sacrifices and failures that to insure success local barriers must be swept away and co-operative effort be devoted to the success of those principles of right which are world-wide. This struggle must be maintained upon a field as broad as human action, whereon all forces must be combined and harmonized into an effective whole.

This is the age of organization and combination; by this means results are accomplished which are beyond the sphere of individual action—it is the loss of the unit in the grand aggregate the force of many, even the force of a giant personified in organization.

Whatever may have been accomplished in the past for the advancement

the industrial masses this divided or factional effort, we must recognize the fact that the time is past when any degree of success can be attained without federative organization. The present industrial conditions are such as to require the nationalization of labor, and the organization that skulks and sulks behind a local barrier will slowly die from the stifling effects of a pent-up atmosphere. To others in the broader field, those of the common universal brotherhood, they are aliens who cannot be trusted as friends or be feared as enemies. To term a body such as this a "Federation" is a misnomer, it is the assumption of a title, which, having been honored by liberal, honest, and intelligent trade unionism is dishonored and prostituted by the merest travesty upon organization. Fortunately for labor, the broad, liberal, and self-assertive element is forcing these charterless, irresponsible bodies from the local field, and the liberal who will clasp the hand of a comrade wherever he may be, will prevail over the selfish and intolerant who, giving neither honor or strength to the cause of labor, will perish "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," in the narrow wallow of their choosing.

SUPPOSE?

Suppose that all the laboringmen of this country should unite to bring about a betterment of their conditions, and stand as one man to demand their rights and redress their wrongs? Suppose they should close their ears to the pretty sayings of their enemies and listen only to the truths of their friends and fellow laborers? Suppose that all petty jealousies should be allowed to die out and laboringmen should have implicit confidence and trust in each other? Suppose that the millions of toiling hands should grasp the same end, the rope and all pull together? Suppose that the great army of toil should be arrayed in pitched battle against the common enemy, the grader of humanity? Yes; suppose these things, and what would be result? Simply this: Prosperity; happiness to every toiler, in whatever branch, in all the broad land. Hunger, want, and discontent would be forever banished, and peace, content, and would reign supreme. There would be a new dawn, and the roseate of the new born day would never way to the clouds of sable night gloom.

THE LAST TWO.

It will be observed from the report of the Steamfitters, made to the Central Labor Union at the last meeting of that body, that of the six employed steamfitters who two months ago refused the demand of their men for an eight-hour day but two firms remain unfair. These firms are Z & Sheckels and Johnson & Mori. It is hoped that these gentlemen will themselves up by their boot-heel the full stature of fair employers may conclude after awhile that better to be friendly with labor have labor's hand raised again. They may finally conclude that useless waste of energy to stay the inevitable coming of a sal eight-hour day. It will be these two firms can no more coming than they can stay Falls with a pitchfork.

It is the proper distribution that makes the country. Accumulation stagnates channels of trade and commerce.

LABORINGMEN act too defensive. They should be aggressive.

"INALIENABLE rights" defined to be mere privileges.

ORGANIZED labor the toiler.

KRAMER, Union Hatter and Furnisher,

1012 Seventh Street, Northwest.

Canes and Umbrellas.

One Price Only.

PRINTERDOM.

ke in the excursion Monday.
H. Emmons lost his wife Sunday
ing last.

E. Harrison left on Tuesday after-
n for Pine Bluff, Ark.

edley Fleming, who has been ailing
me time, is able to be about.

C. Furbeshaw fell from a
last Saturday, seriously
arm.

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as E. Mitchell, William

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Departures.

es, New York; Otto
C. L. Crow, Spring-

Dorsey, Peyton Byrne,
Morgan, Max Knoble,
R. Dey, J. C. Higgins,

ANNUAL EXCURSION TO RIVER VIEW

BY

Columbia Typographical Union,

ON MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896.
(Benefit Relief Fund.)

Steamer PENTZ leaves Seventh Street
Wharf at 9.45 a. m., 2.45 p. m., and 6.45 p. m.
Returning, leaves River View at 12 m. and
5 p. m.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Dancing in the Afternoon and Evening.

Music will be furnished by Wagner's Or-
chestra. (Columbia Musicians' Protective
Association, Local No. 16, of the National
League of Musicians.)

TRADES UNION THROUGHOUT.

All the attractions of River View will be
open afternoon and evening.

JOHN RAEDY,

DEALER IN

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES,

N. E. COR. N. CAP. AND G STS.

Monticello, Pure Rye, Old Crow, and
Melvale Whiskies.

All these goods sold 25 per cent. below any
house in the city.

WITHDRAWAL.

For Sergeant-at-Arms,

Columbia Union No. 101.

Election July 29, 1896.

I take pleasure in withdrawing in
favor of Mr. ROWLETT.

R. E. HARDWICKE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

First Division Chapel.

Election July 29, 1896.

Columbia Typographical Union.

Election July 29, 1896.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

I am a candidate for Delegate to the
International Typographical Union,
Colorado Springs, October 12, 1896.

J. L. RODIER,

Record Proof Room.

Columbia Typographical Union 101.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,

Election July 29, 1896.

PLATFORM.—1. National organiza-
tion of wageworkers should harmonize
and cooperate.

2. Columbia Union, by resolution,
to invite the I. T. U. to hold its forty-
fourth session in Washington, D. C.

3. That Columbia Union adopt a res-
olution to be presented at the Forty-
third session of the I. T. U.; that said
body make its headquarters in Wash-
ington, D. C., and occupy Typographi-
cal Temple, paying Columbia Union
its equity interest in said building, and
assuming the indebtedness on the
same.

4. That the proceeds of such equity
shall be invested as a relief and endow-
ment fund, 50 per cent of the interest
to be used as a relief fund, and 50 per
cent to be paid to the heirs of deceased
members in good standing of Colum-
bia Union 101.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

J. J. SULLIVAN,
(War Branch Chapel.)

Strict accountability of I. T. U.
officials. No more junketing trips.
Practical legislation. Legislation for
unemployed printers.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

JOHN H. HOGAN,
(Of St. Joseph, Mo.)

Election July 29, 1896.

Columbia Typographical Union.

Election July 29, 1896.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

TOM HOAGLAND.

Night Bill Force Chapel.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

JOHN DARLINGTON.
(Post Chapel.)

Election July 29.

For Delegate to I. T. U.,

Colorado Springs, October 12, 1896.

LON A. SHIMP.

Election July 29, 1896.

PLATFORM—Unionism in fact as well
as in name.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

Colorado Springs, October 12, 1896.

E. W. PATTON.

Election Wednesday, July 29, 1896.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

F. C. ROBERTS.

Election July 29, 1896.

PLATFORM—I. I am in favor of the
referendum system on all important
questions.

2. The coming I. T. U. Convention
should do something practical in the
interest of the unemployed.

3. Moving the headquarters of the
I. T. U. to this city.

The machine has played havoc, so to
speak, with our craft, and new legisla-
tion is badly needed. We should have
a strictly business session. Whether I
am elected or not I will still be found
in the ranks battling for trades union
principles.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate, 43d Session.

TIMOTHY M. RING.

Colorado Springs,

Election July 29, 1896.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

JAMES H. BRODNAX.

Election July 29, 1896.

Columbia Typographical Union 101.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

S. J. TRIPLETT,
(Interior Branch Chapel.)

Election July 29, 1896.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

FRANK S. LERCH.

Washington Times Chapel.

PLATFORM—That the Forty-fourth
Session of the I. T. U., in 1898, be held in
Washington, D. C., and that said body
be permanently located in this city;
further, that said I. T. U. purchase
Typographical Temple for its future
home.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

JOHN McCORMICK.

Election July 29, 1886.

Columbia Typographical Union.

Election July 29, 1896.

For President,

T. A. BYNUM.

Government Printing Office.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For President.

ROBT. B. SMYTHE.

Congressional Record Chapel.

Election July 29, 1896.

For President Columbia Union 101.

J. D. KEHOE,

Election July 29, 1896.

Strictly business methods, pay off
the debts, reduce the dues.

Columbia Typographical Union.

Election July 29, 1896.

For President,

A. J. ARNOLD.

Division E, G. P. O.

Columbia Typographical Union.

Election July 29, 1896.

For Secretary,

C. M. ROBINSON.

For Sergeant-at-Arms,

Columbia Union No. 101.

B. ROWLETT,
(Joe Bush.)

Election July 29, 1896.

Columbia Typographical Union.

Election July 29, 1896.

For Doorkeeper,

N. C. STOOPS,
(Secretary's Chapel.)

For Sergeant-at-Arms,

Columbia Union No. 101.

W. S. SILL.

Election July 29, 1896.

PLATFORM—Fair and unquestion-
able counts of all voters.

Columbia Typographical Union.

For Delegate to I. T. U.

SHELBY SMITH.

Law Reporter Chapel.

Reorganize the I. T. U.
Smash the Brotherhood.

Union Printers' Dining and Lunch Room Co

42 H STREET NORTHWEST.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Cleanliness, Polite Attention, and Low Prices.

Elegant Meals, nicely cooked by first-class cooks and served by experi-
enced waiters, 15 and 25c. Commutation Tickets, \$1.15 for \$1.00.
Cooking at all hours to order. Lunches always ready. Table Board, \$15
per month.

LABOR DIRECTORY.

Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.—Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Milford Spohn, Prest.; Jos. F. Torrens, Sec.

Building Trades Council—Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. Wm. Silver, Prest.; J. M. Boyce, Sec.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101—Meets the third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street, N. W. C. M. Robinson, Sec.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1—Meets the second and fourth Friday in each month in Bricklayers' Hall, Seventh and L street northwest. Thomas Sullivan, Sec., 84 Myrtle street, N. E.

Cigarmakers' Union 110—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Bleilgk's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Sec., 3143 Dunbarton ave.

Local Branch No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Meets every Thursday evening at 425 Twelfth street northwest. Wm. Whyte, Sec., 733 Third street northwest.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 25, National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Meets every Friday evening in their hall, 508 11th street northwest. M. O. Spring, Sec., room 478 Central Power House.

Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 118—Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Sec., 809 D street northeast.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Meets every other Monday evening in Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets N. W. W. C. Brunger, Sec., 1637 Third street N. W.

Local Branch No. 28, Steamfitters' Helpers—Meets every Friday evening at 738 Seventh street northwest. R. A. Sparks, Sec., 711 E street southeast.

Washington Branch Granite Cutters' National Union—Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every fourth Thursday. James C. McKie, Prest.; J. J. Crowley, Sec., 509 M street southwest.

Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers—Meets every Friday at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, Sec., 872 Elm street northwest.

Horseshoers' Union—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Sec., 616 N. Cap. street N. W.

Local Union No. 16, National League of Musicians of the United States—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. Charles Waldon, Sec.

Engineers' Union No. 6678, A. F. of L.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street N. W. M. O. Spring, Sec., room 478 Central Power House.

Washington Stereotypers' Union No. 19, I. T. U.—Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple. Joseph F. Torrens, Sec., 535 10th street S. E.

Local Union 190, United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue N. W. L. F. Burner, Sec., 1222 S street northwest.

Columbia Lodge No. 174, International Association of Machinists—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in McCauley Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Wm. Andrew, Sec., 121 Eighth street S. E.

Union No. 170, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America—Meets every Wednesday evening in Academy of Music Hall, 9th and D streets northwest. R. J. Meagher, Sec., 614 E street northwest.

White Barbers Local No. 21, Journeymen Barbers International Union of America—Meets every Thursday evening at Gatto's Hall, corner Eighth and E streets northwest. F. E. Maylord, Pa. ave. bet. 17th and 18th N. W.

Walsh's Summer Garden,

933 D Street, Northwest,

Is the coolest place in town.

Vocal Concert

Every Evening.

Give us a call.

Labor Day Celebration Committee for 1896.

Meets every Wednesday at Bricklayers' Hall Seventh and L streets, northwest. All organizations in the District are respectfully invited to participate and send delegates to next meeting of the committee.

JAMES M. BOYCE,
Secretary Committee.

Will You Try

To send all your Printing to an office that uses the Label. The Law Reporter Co., at 518 FIFTH Street northwest, uses it.

MARK W. MOORE,

Union throughout. Manager.
There are others, but they're scarce enough.

Germania Maennerchor Halle,

AUGUST SCHWARZ, Prop.

827 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

(Bakers' Headquarters.)

You can only guard your own rights and happiness by guarding the happiness and rights of others.

Pavers' Protective Union.

The Pavers' Protective Union is the title of an organization of street pavers, chartered by the American Federation of Labor as Union 6752. At a largely attended meeting, held in Arion Hall Friday night, the following permanent officers were installed: President, Wm. Welsh; vice-president, Charles Gittings; secretary, E. P. Lynch; treasurer, John Shanahan; sergeant-at-arms, William Warder. After the installation the following delegates were elected to represent the union in the Central Labor Union: E. P. Lynch, Frank Stewart, John Heron, Thomas Batterhoff, William Rodgers.

Ten new members were admitted. President Spohn, of the Central Labor Union, was present and addressed the union. His remarks were confined principally to advice to the members of the newly organized union, in which he impressed upon them the importance of a strict and prompt attention to the duties required by their pledge and demanded by the body under which they are chartered.

The meetings of the union will be held every Friday evening at 1900 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

The Painters.

The Painters' Protective Union, 170, held a largely attended meeting at Red Men's Hall, Ninth and D streets northwest. After disposing of routine business and the initiation of five new members, J. H. Sullivan, president of the national organization, addressed the meeting. In his remarks he strongly advised against the hasty and indiscriminate use of the boycott. He favored extreme measures only as a last resort to maintain the fundamental principles of trade unionism. He favored arbitration and conciliation and stated that better results had been accomplished by this means than by the boycott.

Engineers.

Engineers' Union, 6678, American Federation of Labor, held their regular meeting Friday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. Two new members were added to the roll. Reports were made by members that a number of firms who were supposed to be fair were employing non-union engineers. The delegates to the Central Union were instructed to request the organizations represented in the Central body to see that the engineers where they were employed were members of Engineers' Union.

Growth of the A. F. of L.

The remarkable growth of the American Federation of Labor is evidenced in the fact that during the month of June last year there were but twenty local and one national charters issued, while during the same month this year there have been forty-two local, three national, and three city central charters issued. The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, the National Union of Textile Workers, and the Federated Association of Wire Drawers are the latest to get into line with their fellow workers, and also the Central Labor Unions of Leadville, Colo., Lockport, N. Y., and Biddeford and Saco, Me. The application of the State Federation of Utah has also been received, and several local applications are pending proper indorsement. The above showing does not, of course, include the large number of local charters issued by national unions attached to the Federation, which issue their own charters, and which report surprising gains all along the line. We tender our congratulations to our fellow workmen.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."

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THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WASHINGTON BRANCH. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VOL. I.—No. 39.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

[\$1 Per Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Business of Great Interest Transacted.

Co-operation Promised—Report of the Legislative Committee—The Seamen and the Law.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union, held last Monday evening, was largely attended and much business of interest to organized labor was transacted.

President Milford Spohn presided and Mr. J. J. Crowley was secretary.

A communication was read from Grand Master O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, having headquarters in Chicago, in response to a letter from the secretary of the Central Labor Union, informing Mr. O'Connell that the Central Labor Union had considered the advisability of indorsing the boycott imposed on several firms by the machinists, and which stated, incidentally, that the local lodge of machinists was not affiliated with the Central Labor Union, but persistently remained attached and in sympathy with a local body which is opposed to the American Federation of Labor.

The letter from Mr. O'Connell was as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th, in which you state that our lodge in Washington has not affiliated with the Central Labor Union. I will state, in connection with this matter, that I have been in correspondence with our lodge in Washington in regard to affiliating with the Central Labor Union, and I believe it will do so in the near future.

"I expect to be in Washington in March, and if at that time our lodge has not joined the Central Labor Union I will take steps while there to bring it into your body."

Delegate Keener, chairman of the Legislative Committee, submitted a memorial, which he had prepared, asking that Congress provide in the appropriation bill for the opening of the Library of Congress from 9 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. This request was made, as recited in the memorial, that the residents who are now precluded from the benefits of the library may have the opportunity to visit it after their day's work is done.

The memorial was indorsed, and the committee was directed to present it to the proper committees of Congress.

Mr. Keener also reported that he had communicated with Representative Phillips, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, relative to the bill which provides for the legalizing of trades labels, which may be attached to the product of Union labor, and which was submitted to the central body by the delegates from the Cigar-makers' Union.

He also reported that the Legislative Committee would endeavor to have the wages of pavers on municipal work regulated by law, as requested by the Pavers' Union.

The pavers assert that under the present conditions non-union cheap labor is employed by the District Commissioners, who, in many instances, have contracted for work in competition with contractors who pay the union rates and thus their organization is injured, and experienced pavers are idle while the work is done in an inferior manner.

Chairman Spohn, of the committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Central Labor Union to call on the Senate Committee on Commerce and protest against the seamen's bill now pending in Congress, made the following report:

"I called on Senator Frye a few days ago in the room of the Senate Committee on Commerce and presented to him the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Central Labor Union. These resolutions requested the repeal of sections 4596-4599 of the Revised

Statutes of the United States, which provide for the arrest, without warrant, and the summary punishment, without due process of law, of any seamen in the merchant marine who refuse to join his ship or to obey the commands of the master. The senator, who, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, has charge of the pending bill, which repeals some of the minor obnoxious provisions of the existing law, expressed himself as satisfied with the bill as reported. 'I can't understand,' he said, 'why the pending bill is objectionable to any one.'

"The seamen do not understand it, and they have made misstatements and caused the newspapers and labor men to harshly criticize me. I have always been well disposed toward the working people, particularly the seamen, for I have had some experiences as a sailor.

"The pending bill will correct many of the evils complained of. It insures the seamen better treatment and provides that the food furnished him shall be as good, if not better, than that which supplies the tables of most of the workingmen.

"It has also been loudly proclaimed that the bill will restore flogging in the merchant marine. This is not true, but it seems that the seamen have that impression, and it is difficult to convince them that it is not a fact."

"I told the senator that the resolutions handed him requested the repeal of sections 4596-4599 of the Revised Statutes; that we regarded that law as an outrageous infringement upon the rights of the citizen; that it was an application of the fugitive slave law to seamen, and we were apprehensive that the law would become a precedent for similar legislation which would apply to workingmen not in the merchant marine service.

"You people need not apprehend anything of the kind," he replied; "this law is necessary for the merchant marine—it can be applied there."

"But, senator," I replied, "we see a menace between the lines, and as the Supreme Court has decided that this law is constitutional, is it not possible that legislation of the same character may be made to apply to all classes of workingmen?"

"Oh, no," he quickly replied, "it would cause a revolution—it couldn't be done."

"Then you recognize the injustice of the law and favor its enforcement, not apprehending any serious results, because it only applies to the seamen, who are a small portion of the population."

"In reply the senator assured me that the bill would not be disposed of during this session; that he desired to be fair; that he had the kindest feeling for all working people, and that he would not under any condition do them an injustice."

The Committee on Organization reported that the sub-committee was arranging to hold another mass-meeting in a short time, as a continuance of the series of meetings determined upon by the general Committee on Organization.

Delegate Silver requested the Central Labor Union to indorse the act which provides for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia, which was approved June 3, 1896. The act was indorsed, and, as it does not carry an appropriation as recommended by the Commissioners, the matter was referred to the Legislative Committee for any further action that may be deemed advisable.

Delegate Heisley, of the committee appointed to bring to the attention of the officer in charge at Fort Washington the complaint made by Union No. 190 against Phil Gormley, as foreman of carpenters at that post, reported that they had formally presented their statement to the officer, but had not yet received a reply.

At the request of the delegates from the Engineers' Union the secretary was directed to communicate with Julius Lansburg and Emrich Bros. and request that they employ union engineers.

A FEW WORDS OF WISDOM

Expressed by Two of Labor's Solons.

Sketches of Two Local Leaders—Who They Are, What They Have and What They Are Doing.

Following we publish two articles contributed by two men who have a national reputation as advanced leaders and thinkers in the movement of trade unionism.

Also the sketches of two local leaders who, in every move for the advancement of trade unionism in this city, are always fearlessly and aggressively at the front.

THE TREND OF OUR TIME

By Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

Organization is the watchword of the day. In all fields of activity, whether industrial, commercial, financial, scientific, religious, social or moral, men all realize that concentration of effort, organization, is essential to success, and

bayoneted again by militia, our union has marched serenely on, bringing down its tormentors, making supplicants of its enemies. In the past decade, thanks to the veterans who have gone on before, unwritten and unsung, our union has seen a mighty change. The columns of the press thrown open, searching, competing for its doings; academicians, science, art, espousing its cause, the church rapping at the door for admission; popular magazines, dramatists, novelists adopting its role, courting its favor.

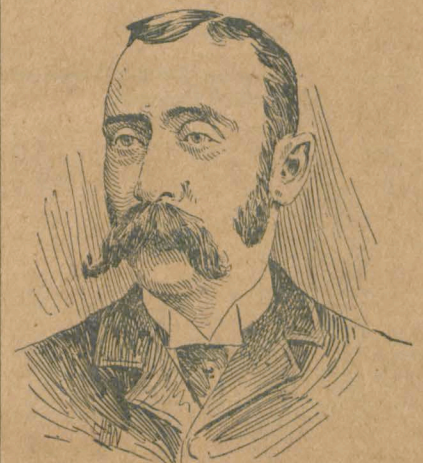
Our union to-day is a determining factor in all social functions; a main artery of the pulse of trade, of commerce, of society. It raises wages, prevents reductions and checks strikes and lockouts from the mere fact that it is. It promotes fraternity, sociability, it fosters temperance and liberality. Above all, it is an educational force.

Our union is out on sectionalism; it is the embodiment of democracy; it knows no creed, rank nor title. It scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth and rejects its charity; for the self-styled "sets" and "upper-tens" it has a healthy contempt, and upon the tinsel and brass of their striped defenders it bestows its scorn. Our union is of the people. We glory in its achievements and we love its principles.

The trade union maintains all that is essential of our individuality and yet impels the action which recognizes the

his king, because he is refused some special privilege. Labor should organize for mutual protection, and in order to get more of the products of its own labor. It must organize in order to reduce the hours of toil, so that other laborers may obtain employment and thus cease bidding for work at a lower rate. Labor must organize or peonage will be its portion.

SIMPLE.



MILFORD SPOHN.

Milford Spohn, president of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, is a native Marylander, born just over the District line in Montgomery County. At an early age he migrated West and accompanied an expedition to Pike's Peak during the period of the gold discovery in that locality. On return to the States he entered the law office of Clement L. Vallandigham in Dayton, Ohio. Having a distaste for the legal profession and being in impaired health he returned East to Washington and devoted himself to his trade—that of bricklaying. He soon became a prominent member of the early organization of his craft. Was elected president of his union, delegate to the convention of Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union in 1872 and was chosen vice secretary of the national body; actively participated in the first local eight-hour strike of his craft; returned West in 1876 and became a citizen of Ohio; represented the First District as a delegate to the Indianapolis convention which nominated B. F. Butler for the Presidency; was elector on the J. B. Weaver Presidential ticket; member of Ohio State central committee of the Greenback party; twice nominated in the First District of Ohio for Congress on a labor ticket; was founder of the Labor Tribune, a paper devoted to the interests of labor, established in Cincinnati in 1882.

Mr. Spohn returned to Washington in 1885 and again became prominent in the councils of local labor. He represented his union for years in the local Federation of Labor, and was sent by that body to represent the organized labor of the District in the Labor Conference which was held in Pittsburg in 1892, and was chosen chairman of the conference.

Because of the arbitrary action of the local federation, which is largely controlled by K. of L. assemblies, a defection occurred in November, 1895, as a result of the placing of a boycott upon the local breweries, and the Central Labor Union, a representative body of trades unions, was formed. Mr. Spohn was elected first president of the body, and has been elected to the same position for three consecutive terms.

He has always advised his fellow workman to adopt liberal methods in their trade relations and maintain that the interests of labor can only be advanced by the education of the worker along trade union lines.

To further this he has contributed much to labor literature, and has always been an earnest and aggressive, fearless champion of the cause of organized labor.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Building Trades Council.

Delegates from nine of the building trades were present at the last meeting of the Building Trades Council. President Silver presided and J. M. Boyce was secretary.

Several committees made important reports and were instructed to proceed in several matters of interest to the trades affiliated with the council, but which, at present, could not be made public.



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

that the more practical and thorough the organization the greater the results, the more complete the achievement.

The trade unions are the natural organizations of the wage-earners; they are the reflects in organized, crystallized form of the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage-workers. They represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule. The trade unions are exactly what the wage-workers are, and can be made exactly what they may please to make them. Active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad-gauged, just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trade union is the best form of organization for the toilers to protect their present interests, as well as to work out their salvation from all wrong.

To speak of a union as "the union," meaning something apart from ourselves, is a misnomer. "Our union" is more to the point. It is as we make it, and it cannot rise higher than its units. Our union, like any other human agency, occasionally makes mistakes, but in comparison it will show advantageously with any institution of the kind, either economic benevolent, religious or social. Its road has been a rocky one, but it has grown all the stronger and healthier for the knocks it has received. In its early days, derided by press and pulpit, persecuted by monopoly, laughed at by politicians and buffeted now by panicky gales, or

brotherhood of the human family, and struggles to attain it.

If we hope to maintain the rights and liberties of the people of our day and to hand republican institutions down to future generations, purified and unbroken, we must keep abreast of the economic and social factors in our lives, we must organize the forces of labor and those organizations must be the much despised, but ever progressive and successful, trade unions.

Why Should Laborers Organize into Labor Unions.

Labor should organize in order to be economically free. Labor should organize, too, in order to keep and protect such political freedom as we now have and to extend it. Labor should organize in order that it may protect its present religious liberty. Labor should always remember that tyranny is continually changing form, and that it sometimes appears so seductive that it leads the movement toward greater freedom off its course and back to the very slavery whence it but lately emerged. Labor should remember that absolutism is like the ordinary confidence man in its glittering and attractive exterior in its suave and pleasing manner. Labor should remember that the ordinary politician is but the courtier of old in different garb and under different conditions, and that when he threatens he does it because flattery is for the time being of no use, and when the industrial absolutist threatens to discharge the laborer for organizing or voting his own opinions it is the courtier threatening

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

OFFICE: 1237 PENNA. AVE. N. W.

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Three months - - - 25 cents in advance.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C.,
as second-class matter.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called THE TRADES UNIONIST, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments,

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper, THE TRADES UNIONIST, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication.

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions published in the initial issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

MILFORD SPOHN, President.

JOS. F. TORRENS, Secretary.

The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse THE TRADES UNIONIST, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

LABEL OVER THE DOOR.

While organized labor is devising ways and means to further the interests of union workmen; while it becomes necessary to draw the line between those who are friends and those who are not, while it is considered a duty to purchase the product of union labor, does it not seem at least inconsistent to put it mildly to rent a house owned or controlled by a landlord or agent who persistently employ the cheapest labor attainable? Thousands of houses in Washington, which were built and repaired by non-union cheap labor, are occupied by union men, who, if they depended upon their landlords or agent for a fair day's work at a wage sufficient to enable them to pay the rent demanded, they would be forced into disease-breeding alley tenements.

Fortunately for these landlords, there is a class of citizens who employ their tenants and pay them wages that enables them to meet their rent demands. It is also fortunate for the community that the methods of these high-rent and low-wages citizens are not general, for, if they were, Washington would soon become the habitation of owls and bats.

While we withhold our patronage from an unfair firm, and refuse to purchase the product of unfair labor, is it not a fact that we are patronizing these unfair landlords and agents, and paying them a rent profit on houses erected by labor employed at the lowest wages and worked the longest number of hours?

In the purchase of a nickle cigar we demand the label as surety that the goods were produced under fair conditions, and thus deserves the patronage of union men; perhaps it is the last nickle left after paying three-fourths of our monthly earnings to a landlord for the privilege of living in a scab-constructed dwelling. This is playing the gnat and camel act in the glare of the footlights to the plaudits and extreme satisfaction of an audience, composed exclusively of scab landlords, agents, architects and workmen.

These houses are not fair goods, and should not be occupied by a union workman. They deserve to be boycotted as any other

unfair product, and if a determined effort is made they can be boycotted more effectively than any other on the unfair list. Thousands of union mechanics occupy these houses and pay an annual average rental of not less than \$1,000,000. This sum paid from union wages to maintain a class of employers and employees who are the avowed enemies of organized labor.

This matter should be considered by every member of a labor organization, and a league should be organized, composed of a membership which should be pledged not to rent any dwelling which shall be erected or repaired by non-union labor after May 1, 1897.

Boycott them as they are built, list them as unfair, and demand that a house, when occupied by a member of organized labor, must have a union label tacked above the door.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

JOHNNIE, GET YOUR GUN.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign has at last lost confidence in the American workmen and writes him down as an ignorant truckler who, because of his persistent refusal to be bundled into merchandise bearing the official junk shop brand and permit himself to be sold and delivered, is sending the country to the demnition bow-wows.

This prophet who hath not honor in his own country discerns dire calamity in the near future.

As Jeremiah bewailed the condition of Israel so does the master workman bitterly arraign the stiff-necked populace of Columbia.

He has lost confidence in the efficacy of the ballot to change conditions, and advises bullets as a reform invigorator.

This may be regarded as forcible advice, more forcible than wise, for if we view the present dilemma from his standpoint and regard the average voter as being such a consummate ass that he could not properly shoot a ballot into the box on election day, is it not at least possible that he might do some very careless and improper shooting when the free-for-all battle begins? Will he be able to distinguish friend from foe? Might not his gun discharge at a half-cock? Is it not possible that the gun would "kick" the mobocratic kicker with such force as to disarrange his wheels and cause him to, run amuck in the ranks of his friends?

Mr. Sovereign is a sorely disappointed man. He posed as a Moses and because the children of our modern Israel would not submit to his leadership he bedaubs himself with war paint and shouts—"Johnnie get your gun!"

Bricklayers' Notes.

Good-bye, Style, I hear you are going away.

Stanley, you have a fine bunch of whiskers on your face. They make you look so much like a sheeny.

Our worthy friend William received a valentine a few days since. I wonder what it represented. Who can guess?

Mr. James O'Brien, a prominent member of the union, who lately paid a visit to ex-Queen Lil, had a very enjoyable conversation.

Boys, you should have attended the mass-meeting held at Arion Hall the 17th inst. to hear the speech of Bro. Spohn, and the way he praised his K. of L. friends.

We would like to inform Mr. Shipley, Jr., that we have no sitting room for such a scab as he brought to our room with him. Please leave him on the outside next time.

It must be a fact when F. P. says he helped to bury three of his late partners while he was in business. I would suggest that he give up brick-laying and join some pugilistic combination.

Doc, I would like to suggest that when there is any more jack arches to put in that you and Dan take a day off to give Taylor opportunity to lay them

off properly, then they can be put in without any trouble.

John Murphy, better known as slash face, had a very difficult task while working on the conduit line. He got the pipes a course in wind and it took the combined efforts of three brick-layers two days to get the pipes in proper shape, with slash face acting as dictator.

William Tibbs, better known as fatty, was caught in the act of dancing a jig on the scaffold while working for Mr. Hutton and was given a furlough, as Mr. Hutton says he don't want any Little Egypt performers on his work. Next time, fatty, do nothing but lay brick.

Our young friend, Joseph A. Hutton, who unfortunately met with such a serious accident in Alexandria on the night of the 13th instant, was a severe shock to his family and friends, for Joe, as an apprentice at bricklaying, was an everlasting good natured and whole souled boy, and the misfortune of his losing an arm is sincerely regretted by his many friends who wish him success in life.

It is a well known fact that Brother William Roche is a strong advocate of the retrenchment law, and it seems possible that he has begun his retrenchment at home by not buying the daily papers. Whenever he pays a visit to the hall rooms he not only reads the papers but he has the unlimited gaul to take them away with him, and it appears to the writer of these facts that we will have to lock the papers in the vault whenever this brother, who seems to have a mania for taking papers, comes around.

STRAIGHT TALK.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

There Must Be Something Wrong.

Nature with generous hand her treasures yield,

Wide open swings the ample garner door,

Smiling Plenty hastens from the fertile field,

Rich laden with a fruitful, bounteous store,

There's enough for all, the millions is spread,

Yet see the millions stand without the gate

In need, who hungered cry for bread.

Why should the suppliant, starving millions wait

To catch the falling crumbs? The willing strong;

Why want? There must be something wrong.

The fruitful loom its woven riches bring,

The fabric wrought where busy shuttles ply,

The fleecy web fit raiment for a king.

Enough for all, stored are the treasures high,

Yet see the millions stand without the gate

In tattered garments in the Winter's air,

Suffering the scant clad millions wait;

The warp and woof is not for them to wear.

Why should they wait—the willing strong?

Why want? There must be something wrong.

A bounteous gift, the mine's exhaustless store

Of dusky gems unlocked by Labor's hand.

'Tis life and warmth when storm clouds lower;

Full enough for all, yet needy millions stand

Beneath an icy laden Winter's sky

And dying cry for warmth without the gate.

There's life and warmth within, without they die;

By cold hearthstone and empty grate, And on the Winter winds the cry is borne along.

Why should this be? There must be something wrong.

The toiler's cheery song is hushed, the spindle still;

On many darkened hearths the forge's embers die;

The dusty loom stands idle in the silent mill

And want with hastening step is nigh.

Labor is life and hope. Why idle stand?

Ye have wrought, why not ye wear?

Ye of brawny arm and labor hardened hand

Is want and idleness alone your share?

Why stand ye idle all day long

With folded hands? There's some- thing wrong.

—MILFORD SPOHN.

A Happy New Year!

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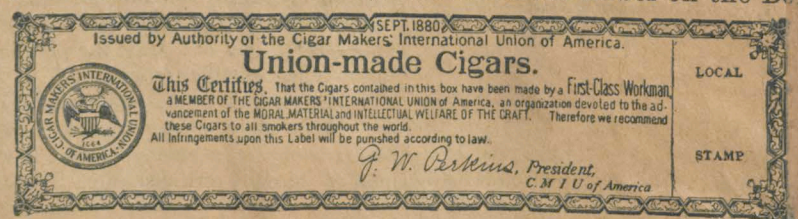
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AROUND THE PRINTERIES.

Correspondents are please requested to send in their communications not later than Thursday.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

First Division.

Happenings of interest in the First division are very rare.

The boys enjoyed their holiday last Monday, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

Johnny Burnside declares that a regular genuine "Pine Top riot" beats a pleasure trip to any foreign land.

Mr. Heslet, of the First, is the happy owner of a kodak, and proposes to "snap-shot everything in sight on the 4th of March.

Col. Tim Ring was the fortunate winner of a lady's bicycle at a recent raffle, and all he needs now to complete his happiness is a lady to ride it.

Sam Wise hastens to announce that life was never so full of happiness as at the present time, any erroneous reports to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Col. Sardo is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most industrious, men in this division, and can do as much, or more work in a day than many men of half his years.

"Charity, like a mustard plaster, is a good thing when properly applied, but a regular nuisance when misplaced," so a member of this division expressed himself a few days ago.

We extend sympathy to Mr. Charles Otis, of the day proof-room, upon the death of his father, in Nebraska. He left for there Wednesday night, and will be detained until after the inauguration.

It is impossible at this time to state how many printers will participate in the inaugural parade, but there seems to be no doubt that some of those who shouted for Bryan will turn out just as if nothing had happened.

It may appear a little late, but Tim Ring has just figured how he came to be defeated for delegate. We extend congratulations, and express the hope that he will always be able to discover the cause, etc. His services will be in demand.

Dr. James R. Armstrong has been confined by illness to his home. We are glad to announce that he has recovered sufficiently to return to his

labors, and is now holding copy in the Document Proof-Room. Jim, don't sit up so late nights studying.

The night man says the day man is the most careless, unthoughtful, and negligent cuss ever in a printing shop, and the day man says the night man is a regular tornado, a havoc, the most don't-care-a-damn-a-tive print that ever darkened the door of a respectable printery, and between the two they make a nice "pi" out of it.

Through the kindness of the Public Printer the families of the various employes of the G. P. O. were given permission to visit and inspect the main office on Washington's Birthday. The office never looked cleaner or more inviting, and the opportunity was largely taken advantage of. The various foremen and assistant foremen, in addition to a special detail of printers and pressmen, whose presence was necessitated by the session of Congress, were in attendance and explained to the visitors how all the operations are carried on in the G. P. O.

We have read with feelings of keen, yet puzzled pleasure, in the past, the compliments paid to the young men who are endeavoring to become proficient in medicine and law, by the different writers of the UNIONIST, but we have looked in vain for some—even a line—mention of the electrician of the First division. We therefore take a pardonable pride in mentioning the name of Michael Newton Serrano as the Edison of the First, and we believe of all the divisions. It can be safely predicted that Mr. Serrano will not only achieve distinction, positive and negative, but also the greatness which he so justly deserves for diligent application.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Third Division.

The chairman returned to work Tuesday. He was laid up one week with the gripe.

Dave Pollock is still very ill at one of the city hospitals. We are glad to state that his chances are favorable to recovery.

Eddie Geyer is again with us. He was extremely ill a short time ago with pneumonia, and the boys thought the blow would surely kill father, but, as "Shaw" was heard to tell Pollock afterwards, "thank Heaven, the Union won't have to levy any tax on Ed's account." The prayers of this entire division was answered by giving Mr. Sweeney back his handsome assistant.

My friend Pat Haltigan, of the Night Proof Room, whose home is in New York City, tells quite a funny incident that occurred to him while there visiting sometime ago. He says:

"I sat in Union Square one evening smoking a cigar and enjoying the play of the fountains, and I scarcely noticed the man on the other end of the bench. When I got up to go, the cigar was pretty well done for, and I threw the stub away. As I did so the man rose and said:

"Sir, was that the act of a true and courteous gentleman?"

"What do you mean," I asked.

"There, sir; there!" he exclaimed, as he pointed to the stub.

"I was done with it, and threw it away."

"Yes, sir; you did, and again I ask you if it was the act of a gentleman?"

No, sir; it was not. You know I was sitting here."

"And waiting for my stub?"

"Certainly, sir. Yes, sir; I was waiting for it, and you deliberately tossed it away. Does one gentleman treat another gentleman in this manner?"

"Excuse," I said, as I picked up me the stub, "but may I offer you this bit of cigar?"

"Are you a gentleman, sir?" he demanded.

"I hope so."

"Then, sir, I accept your offering and excuse your absent mindedness. Your thoughts were probably elsewhere."

"Yes."

"Then it is all right. As a gentleman you unconsciously threw away enough cigar to keep me smoking for a quarter of an hour. As a gentleman I called your attention to the breach of etiquette. As a gentleman you re-

paired your dereliction, and, as a gentleman, I thank you and wish you good evening."

"And as I moved away he was smoking the stub with great vigor and evidently enjoying the smoke to the fullest extent."

He was walking uptown; it was on Monday night

That the Union met, and he said it was not right

To compel a poor man, who was working his best,

To pay so much dues, so he stopped for a rest.

He walked into a saloon and ordered some beer,

Which was placed on a table, and he drew up a chair,

And commenced to reason about it in this way,

"A man can't stand it on three dollars a day."

He drank up his beer and ordered another,

And just at this time in came a brother, He asked him to take one, and was glad that they met,

Besides, 'twas too early for the meeting just yet.

I want to ask you a question about paying our dues,

Don't you think them too heavy? Don't you think we're abused?

Well, I'll tell you, my brother, the reason why,

First, let's have two beers, for I'm getting dry.

And the brother continued for a while in this way:

When a man's got groceries and house rent to pay,

And has to buy clothing, school books and shoes,

There isn't much left for the payment of dues.

So they sat and they talked till 'twas much after ten,

And too late to go to the meeting after then.

Two more beers and a deck of cards to play,

Were called for, to pass the next hour away.

So they played and they drank till twelve o'clock or more,

Till the landlord said he must close the door,

Said one dollar and fifty cents must be paid,

Which was quietly done and not a word said.

And they staggered home their wives to berate,

Complained that the Union kept them out so late,

And for taxes and dues had paid a large amount,

And claimed that the Union was not much account.

—Baltimore Trades Unionist.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Fifth Division.

W. H. Brigham commenced work at the case again on Thursday, after assisting in the Proof Room for several days.

Senator McGraw can now tell the time of day, being the proud possessor of a very handsome and highly prized timepiece.

Chairman Sansom has taken the advice of your correspondent and has a monthly statement of his accounts regularly posted on the bulletin board. Comment is unnecessary.

S. G. Pulliman is minus his adoring moustache. He was willing and the tonsorial artist did the rest. The universal opinion is that the change has not improved his good looks.

R. T. Gray was absent from work two days the past week. He was superintending the necessary preliminaries attendant to the removal of his family and household effects to his former home in Louisiana.

F. M. Lloyd drives a very handsome gray horse to and from his work. Wonder if the black equine has turned white passing the cemeteries on the Bladensburg road. We have never heard of Frank telling any great ghost stories, but the change of color in horse flesh looks rather suspicious.

Balsey Sauter was absent one day last week. When the foreman asked the

cause of his absence he replied that a severe attack of heart disease was the trouble. The probabilities, unauthenticated predicted, are that he received another letter signed "from your own darling Baby." Own up "Balsy."

"Barney has had his hair cut, but it is plainly apparent that it has not modified his usual hayseed appearance. We are pleased to note that he has renounced the "cup that cheers but too often inebriates," but there is yet another interesting subject that "keeps him awake" at night, the full particulars of which newspaper courtesy forbids us to make public.

O. M. W. received two telegrams the past week, each announcing that a particular lady friend requested his devoted attentions during the inaugural week. These unexpected announcements are causing him considerable annoyance, as he was heard to remark, "I could be happy with either were t'other dear charmer away." It is presumed, however, that he will manage the affair to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, as he has an exceedingly brilliant faculty of surmounting such unexpected difficulties.

It is reported that Brother Heidenfeldter is somewhat financially embarrassed; certainly a serious difficulty when taken into consideration that he is expected to royally entertain the members of his military organization—Co. K, of New York City. "Ed" was at one time lieutenant of this well-known company, hailing from the "goat district"—Harlem—of the Metropolis. Tell the venter in spirituous liquors to "mark a keg on the sleight." We have done that very frequently and had only a very small party to entertain, at that.

X-RAY.

Dobbert's Chapel.

BRO. COONEY, Chairman.

No. 719 North Capitol Street.

Daily exercises in Billiards and Pool. The pool tables of this house are first-class, and are not excelled by any in the "Swamp."

Finest cigars and tobacco kept in stock.

UNION LABEL GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Record Room.

Sell the building! Well, I guess not. Billy Leeper, who has been quite ill for the last week, is again with us.

Charley Voelker has gone to Ohio on account of the serious illness of his sister.

Night sessions commenced Thursday. From now until the 4th of March it will be a continual round of push.

Foreman Tracy got his hair cut last Friday. Bromley and Purdy followed suit on Saturday, of course. And there were others.

While John Purvis did not attend the Bradley-Martin, and will not attend the Harmony, he did give up a big X for two tickets for the inaugural. John is certainly hot stuff.

It reminds me of the good old days when I see Joe Cross, Prest. Wright, and Tommy Dougherty working on the Record. Joe will not run for chairman, and that makes the story incomplete.

Billy Raymond, one of the most popular members of this chapel, was sent to St. Elizabeth's Asylum last week. We sincerely hope that he will regain both his mental and physical condition in the near future.

The fight for chairman of the Night Bill Force is getting hot. Charley Sheldon's friend, the man from Hudson, promised to spend all his percentage for beer if the boys would get together and vote for him. Kellar, I think, will be IT again.

The housewarming of the G. P. O. Athletic Club on Monday was a complete success, and about 400 guests were present. Refreshments were served in abundance in the parlors, and between drinks an entertainment was given. Mr. John Greene officiated at the piano, Messrs. Purvis and Healy sang a number of songs, Jesse Grant told a couple of stories, and recitations were given by Messrs. Purdy, Dwyer, and Hayes, and E. E. Gessler played a trombone solo. The reception committee consisted of Messrs. Ring, Patton, Ray, Leeper, Hoagland, Goodrell, and Bastian, with Harry Springer master of ceremonies. The officers of the club are—President, J. W. Lynch; vice-president, C. E. Miller; financial secretary, T. A. Bynum; recording secretary, W. E. Singleton; sergeant-at-arms, R. E. Hardwicke. The board of governors consists of Messrs. Ring, Hatley, Bailey, Tarbox, Nichols, Patton, and Springer.

CUBAN.

The "Poet's" Aid to "Cuban."

"Cuban's" heart was bowed down with a sad weight of woe,
When came such a change that merry mirth did flow.

Only yester morn it was the talk of the town

That with trouble and grief he was weighted down.

Has "Cuban" found the fount of an eternal spring

To cause him thus to smile and his laughter to ring

With a tone as clear as the first spring bird?

Pray, tell us, friend, what have you seen or heard?

Then "Cuban" replied, and "Cuban" said:

"Until now I've been morbid; yes, I've been dead.

But "Cos" did the business. He has written a poem.

He has brightened my brow; he has cheered up my home;

He has given new life to this weary old print,

And I'll need no fat tables to hold up my mind.

He may paint up my proofs with railroads galore,

And hammer commas and semis by even a score;

He may roast all his enemies (?) from now to the end,

But from this time forward J. Lacosta's my friend."

JOEY B.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Night Bill Force.

We got two days' wages for working on the night of the 22d, and we earned it.

Those vibrations felt along I street are not caused by an earthquake. Jim Hoes is taking bicycle lessons.

Mr. R. L. Bobbitt, of the Proof Room, has the sympathy of all in the loss of his devoted wife, who died last week.

Mr. McKinley will find the army of officeholders in Washington unanimous in favor of protection—to their situations.

Harry Easterbrook has put himself under the treatment of the Sutherland sisters, and by the time the blue bird makes his appearance Harry will be a dead ringer for Buffalo Bill.

Senator Daniel read Washington's Farewell Address to the Senate on the 22d, and it is believed that many of Senator Daniel's constituents will say farewell to Washington in a few months.

I have decided to make book on the delegate handicap and quote the following odds, laid strictly on form: Tom Hoagland, 2 to 1; T. M. Ring, 2 to 1; Funny Roberts, 3 to 1; Turkey Miller, 50 to 1; Cos Rodier, 100 to 1. Any combination including the last two 500 to 1.

If the Union is to hold the Temple frequent assessments are imperative. The present administration has paid \$1,000 on the principal and balanced the interest to date, which was \$750. This administration has also paid \$1,600 of the \$2,000 indebtedness they inherited from the last administration. The principal owing on the Temple is \$24,000, and it is apparent that the interest on that large sum is too much of a draw on the membership. It was reckless financiering to build the Temple on paper, as it was done, and since it was done there is no good reason why the error should be persisted in in order to vindicate the faulty wisdom of those responsible for it. PAT FLUSH.

A Card of Thanks.

EDITOR TRADES UNIONIST: I desire to return, through your columns, my thanks to the friends in the Government Printing Office who offered so many kind expressions of sympathy to me in my late bereavement, and especially to those who offered such a substantial token of their friendship and esteem. Such kindly actions go far toward making a sad lot happy, and leave a sweet recollection which time can neither dim nor efface. Sincerely thanking all for their kindness, my heartfelt wish is that the shadow may never fall across their pathway, and such actions may always bring the happiness which they so richly deserve.

R. L. BOBBITT.

Lunch 11.30 to 2.

All the leading brands of whiskies 10 cents

NORRIS HOUSE.

(OPEN AT 4 A. M.)

GEORGE W. NORRIS, PROP.

12th St.

Now that the New Year is Here

Save money by living on the European plan at
Union Printers' Dining and Lunch Room Company,
42 H STREET NORTHWEST.

First-class quality, perfect cleanliness, and low price are special features. Elegant meals. Hot and cold lunches. Oysters in season. GIVE US A TRIAL.

ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Typographical Temple 423 G street northwest.

Milford Spohn, President, No. 1318 Eighth street northwest. J. J. Crowley, secretary, 509 M street southwest. Jarvis B. Moulden, assistant secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest. W. C. Brunger, Secretary, 1637 Third street northwest.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Secretary, 809 D street northeast.

BRICKLAYERS.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Thos. Sullivan, Secretary, 84 Myrtle street northeast.

CIGARMAKERS.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Secretary, 3143 Dunbarton avenue.

COLO. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets every third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. C. M. Robinson, Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE—MACHINISTS

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Charles H. Squier, 812 East Capitol street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Meets every Friday evening in their hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. S. M. Wilder, Secretary, 514 Third street northwest.

ENGINEERS—No. 6678.

Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORN-ICE WORKERS.

Meets every Wednesday evening at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, 311 O street southwest.

HOD CARRIERS.

Meets first and third Monday of each month in Havener's Hall, C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Samuel Preston, President.

HORSESHOERS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Secretary, 616 North Capitol street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 508 Eleventh street northwest.

William Silver, President, 49 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. J. M. Boyce, secretary, 400 8th St. N. W.

BARBERS—LOCAL No. 21.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Buena Vista Hall, 719 Sixth street northwest. John A. Kaine, Secretary, 363 O street southwest.

BREWERY WORKERS—No. 118.

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry Haberle, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue northwest. L. F. Burner, Secretary, 1222 S street northwest.

MUSICIAN'S LEAGUE.

Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. Charles Walden, Secretary.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

Meets first and third Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. W. M. White, Secretary, 43 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

PAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets first and second Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. E. P. Lynch, Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

Meets every Thursday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. Fred. W. Goulden, secretary.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. John W. Small, 2918 M street northwest.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

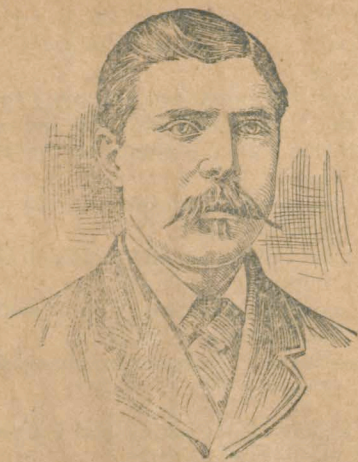
Meets second Saturday of each month in Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, second and fourth Thursday in each month. J. J. Crowley, Secretary, 509 M street southwest.

STEREOTYPERS.

Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Joseph F. Torrens, 535 Tenth street southwest.



WILLIAM SILVER.

William Silver, President of the Building Trades Council, is a member of the Washington Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and has been an active worker in the interests of organized labor for the last sixteen years. He has represented his union in the Central Labor Union ever since the formation of the central body, and was chosen by a unanimous vote to represent the Central Labor Union in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which assembled in Cincinnati last December.

Principally through his earnest efforts in that convention the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor was established in Washington.

Mr. Silver is now serving the third consecutive term as president of the Building Trades Council. His popularity with the building trades is evidenced by his unanimous election to the presidency of this body, which represents the entire building industry of the city.

Mr. Silver is an indefatigable worker in the interests of trade unionism, and has contributed much to the organization of local labor on the lines of trades unionism. As a sum of his earnestness the character of the man was expressed by another earnest worker in the cause of labor when he declared: "Bill Silver was born and served his apprenticeship on the granite hills of Scotland; he was a union apprentice, and after leaving his trade came to the United States with a paid-up working card in his pocket. He became a citizen, and when it comes to maintaining hours and wages, Bill Silver is as firm as the granite hills of Scotland."

A Case of Disgust.

The committee which was appointed by request of the pavers, who reported that non-union pavers were employed on conduit work by the Potomac Electric Light Company, reported having seen President Crosby relative to the matter, and in response to their request that union pavers be employed he informed the committee that the firm of Ross, Powell & Truesdell had contracted for the work, and that they would do all the necessary paving.

As this firm employs cheap labor and has never shown a disposition to pay the wages paid by other firms, the committee concluded that further effort was useless and asked to be discharged. The request was granted.

They Do Not Want Our Patronage.

The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor and are not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Steamfitters.

ZELLERS & SHECKELS.
JOHNSON & MORRIS.

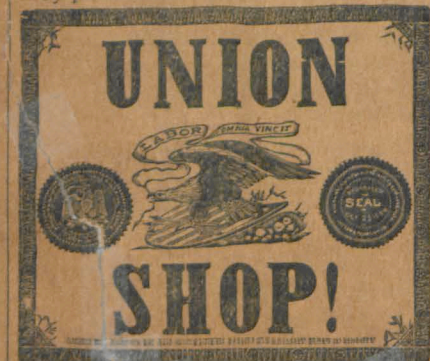
COLUMBIA THEATER.
METZEROTT'S MUSIC STORE.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Nicely furnished rooms with or without board, conveniently located, near seven car lines, within easy reach of Government Departments and business portion of the city. Moderate rates. Home comforts. 617 H street northwest.

J. B. I. U. of A Shop Card.

Trades unionists should see that the card (of which the following is a reduced fac simile) of the J. B. I. of A. is hanging in the window of the shops they patronize:



HEURICH'S

That name stands for all that's best in beer. Heurich's "Maerzen" is a pure, dark beer of heavy body and a great muscle giver—it's on draft and in bottles. Heurich's "Senate" is in bottles only. Call for Heurich's and insist on having what you call for. In bottled form order from telephone 634. On draft everywhere.

Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.,

26th and Water Sts. N. W.

Telephone 1138.

The Washington Brewery Co.

deserves to be patronized by organized labor

BECAUSE

it has always exhibited consideration and friendship for the working class.

BESIDES

it makes the BEST BEER!

Harry Williams, Gen'l Mgr.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

Workingmen

Send Your Printing to

The Trades Unionist

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The Secretaries of the various labor organizations are requested to send in their orders for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipt Blanks, Bill Heads, Constitutions, or anything in the line of Printing, and have it done in an Artistic manner by Union men.

CROSS & MOULDEN,

1237 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

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Brewers of Genuine Old Lager—Bavarian Style.

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SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

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100 G STREET, NORTHWEST.

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Free Lunch from 12 to 2. Saturday

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Beer served in mugs.

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AUGUST SCHWARZ, Prop.

827 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

(Bakers' Headquarters).

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WASHINGTON BRANCH. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VOL. I.—No. 42.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

[\$1 Per Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

A System Suggested to Aid Union Merchants.

Percentage on Purchases by Members of Trades Unions to Be Returned to Their Unions.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union Monday evening was largely devoted to the consideration and disposal of routine business.

A communication was read from Eugene Petlier, signing as secretary of the "Trades Union Circle Check Association," having headquarters at Richmond, Va., calling the attention of the Central body to the circle check system, which, he said, has been indorsed by organized labor throughout the United States, and which has been adopted and operated with decided success in Newark, N. J.; Springfield, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Mass.; Hartford, New Haven, Conn.; Providence, Pawtucket, R. I.; Wilmington, Del.; Elmhurst, Binghamton, N. Y.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va., and over fifty other cities, large and small, by trade unions.

The plan as detailed in a circular letter which was transmitted with Mr. Petlier's communication is to ascertain and place on record the friends of labor in business to cities; to make a demand for union labeled goods, and to increase the treasury of the local union.

This system is given to any store favorable to the unions and that will agree to supply the demand for union-labeled goods. All members are instructed when buying goods to demand a check, upon which the dealer indicates the amount of the purchase, and signs the name of the firm. This check is then given to the purchaser, who deposits it with his local union at the end of the month. These checks are given to a general collector (from the Central Labor Union—if there be one) who returns them to the union dealers who have issued them and collects 3 per cent. of the amount they represent. One-third of this collection goes to the Central Labor Union, which supplies all checks and makes collections; the other two-thirds goes to the local unions, according to the members' purchases.

The association is organized to introduce this system and will send an agent to solicit all stores and do the necessary work for the proper running of the system, and supply a lot of checks (1,000) to each city.

The circle check system never has been operated in this city, the members having no knowledge of the scheme, the matter was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Gompers, Willis, and Weber, who were directed to thoroughly investigate the system and report at the next meeting of the Central body.

At the call for reports of committees the special committee appointed on complaint of Carpenters' No. 190, reported that Phil. Meyer, a foreman of carpenters at Washington, was incompetent and arbitrarily discriminated against members of union organizations and these facts had been communi-

cated to Capt. Cruse, who is the commandant. A letter in reply from Capt. Cruse was read, in which he states that Gormley passed a first-class examination and was highly recommended. It was evident from the tone of Capt. Cruse's letter that Gormley had a big "pull" and the question of his incompetency was a trivial secondary matter. The committee was continued and directed to bring the matter to the attention of a committee of Congress, which is expected to inquire into the operation of the civil service law, particularly in its application to artisans and laborers.

A communication from Arthur Keep, "President and Organizer of the Section of the Socialist Labor Party, of Washington, D. C.," inviting the delegates and those of the allied trades to attend a lecture of J. Mahlon Barnes. The communication was summarily tabled, not as a discourtesy to Mr. Barnes, but the individual who stood sponsor as "president," "organizer," etc., is somewhat off color with all consistent members of trade organizations.

A committee was appointed to inform the contractor for the furnace work at the city postoffice of the status of George O. Cook, who, it was stated, had submitted a bid for the brick work. The man Cook is objected to because he scabbed himself and is in very bad repute with the Bricklayers' Union.

Under the call of unions nine organizations reported that they had indorsed the boycott of the Columbia Theater, which was imposed because the proprietor refuses to pay the wages due mechanics who were employed in the improvements on the house.

Delegate Canty reported that notwithstanding the depressing trade conditions during the past year, that the Bricklayers' Union had not lost more than 1 per cent. of its membership, and that the union was in a highly satisfactory condition.

The arrangement of the details for the proper celebration of the first anniversary of the Central Labor Union, which takes place Monday evening next, was referred to the sub-committee of the general committee on organization. It was decided that on this occasion an open meeting would be held to which the public are invited. The committee will secure speakers and addresses will be delivered of interest to both the organized and unorganized.

We have been handed the card of that genial gentleman, Mr. A. T. Barbee, who is salesman with the Continental Clothing House of Godfrey, Moore & Co, Eleventh and F streets northwest. Mr. Barbee was formerly with the clothing firm of Parker, Bridget & Co., where he became popular with a large number of buyers who will patronize the Continental in appreciation of the wisdom of the firm in securing the efficient services of Mr. Barbee.

The fund for the unemployed of Los Angeles, Cal., has reached \$50,000. Councils has appropriated \$1,000 for tools, and idle men will be employed by the city park commission.

Attend the meeting of Central Labor Union Monday evening, March 22, at Typographical Temple.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

A Large Attendance at the Last Meeting.

The Contract Committee Makes Its Report on the Hutchins Case Other Interesting News.

The meeting last Tuesday evening of the Building Trades Council was more largely attended than for some months past. President William Silver presided; J. M. Boyce, secretary.

After hearing the reports of committees and the disposal of much routine business, the consideration of the report of the contract committee, which at a previous meeting was instructed to inquire into the statements made that Mr. Stilson Hutchins had let contracts for the repairs on the apartment house at Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue to those employing non-union labor, was taken up.

The committee reported that they had ascertained that Mr. Hutchins had been asked to employ labor to be worked under fair conditions at living wages, but that he refused to consider their request, and had employed non-union electrical workers on work at the Times office, and has also non-union carpenters and painters employed at the K street market.

The committee also reported that for years Mr. Hutchins had favored non-union cheap labor, and that every effort made to induce him to employ labor under fair conditions had been unsuccessful, and that committees had been treated very discourteously by him.

As part of the committee's report a communication from Mr. Hutchins relative to the matter was read, as follows:

I gave out a contract to run an electric light to the figure on my building for \$8 and another small one to put up a call bell for the magnificent sum of \$3, a grand total of \$11, without inquiry if the man was a Christian, a Democrat or a union man. I only know he agreed to do the work promptly, and did, and was his own employer.

I am always glad to recognize union men in all just matters, but when they get to be unfair and trivial they injure themselves.

The committee, after making a full report, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter, as they were convinced that Mr. Hutchins would persist in employing labor under unfair conditions and should not be regarded as friendly to organized labor.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and a resolution unanimously adopted requesting all organizations to place the Washington Times on the unfair list. The matter will be submitted to the Central Labor Union, and an effort will be made by that body to induce Mr. Hutchins to have his employees paid fair wages and worked reasonable hours.

The Electrical Workers, who are renting part of the premises of 508 Eleventh street northwest, reported that the hall in which the meetings of the Building Trades Council and several other organizations are held was repaired by non-union workmen, notwithstanding the protest made to the agents, Marshall & Saul.

The action of these agents was severely condemned and it was decided to vacate the premises as it would be very inconsistent for those who are striving for a living wage to remain patrons of a party who pay the money earned by union men to scab workmen and thus make them the indirect employers of non-union labor.

Of course when these premises are vacated, if Messrs. Marshall & Saul are consistent, they should tack on the door a card which should read:

"These premises for rent, as we pay the lowest wages we want tenants at the lowest rental."

But they won't do it. They will want a tenant who receives a higher rate of wages than they will ever pay.

The Labor Movement.

The labor movement, in its broadest terms, is the effect of men to live the lives of men. It is the systematic organized struggle of the masses to obtain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers, and that with respect to mind, soul and body. Half-conscious though it may be, the labor movement is a force pushing toward the attainment of the purpose of humanity; in other words, the end of the growth of mankind, namely, the full and harmonious development of each individual of all human faculties—the faculties of working, perceiving, knowing, loving; the development in short of whatever capabilities of good there may be in man. The true significance of the labor movement is this: It is an attempt to bring to pass the idea of human development which has animated sages, prophets and poets of all ages; the idea that a time must come when warfare of all kinds shall cease, and when a peaceful organization of society shall find a place wherein its framework is for the best growth of each personality and shall abolish all servitude in which one but subserves another's gains. Nor should it excite surprise to divert the movement from its true path into destructive byways. False guides are ever found combating true leaders, and there is backward motion as well as advance. But frequent whirlpools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward march of the mighty system.—Prof. Ely.

Kernan's Lyceum.

Sam T. Jack's Adamless Eden Company, which will be seen at Kernan's next week, was recently making a jump from Chicago to Brooklyn, and, as usual, James C. Jack, acting manager, held a ticket good for the transportation of the number of people in the company. The conductor would ask for tickets and the members would each say in reply, "Company," and be checked off until all were numbered and the ticket accepted and cancelled. An old Irishman sat at the end of the car in open-eyed amazement at the seeming ease with which most of the passengers traveled, for, as far as he could see, they gave up neither tickets nor money for passage, but simply responded with the magic word "Company." He thought he'd try it himself, for, when his turn came, he responded with a long drawn out "C-o-o-m-p-a-n-y!" The perplexed official appealed with an inquiring look at Jack, who shook his head. The conductor demanded, "What company?" The old man, driven into a corner, angrily blurted out, "Adams' Express C-o-o-m-p-a-n-y?"

JUST EVERY-DAY GOSSIP

"Maud S" on Public Men and Events.

Palmer Forecasted for Public Printer. Printers Need a Friend on the District Commission.

P. J. Haltigan has issued, for the press of a New York house, a compilation of facts more or less interesting. Of course, to the average G. P. O. employe, who should carry the bulk of such information in the back of his neck, it reads like ancient history; but to the printer out in the States it will be worth the price asked therefor.

Most commendable is the movement of the citizens of Washington to secure the appointment of a Commissioner whose interests and residence lies east of Seventh street northwest, a territory, it is claimed, long neglected. To this end the names of W. C. Dodge and John W. Ross, respectively Republican and Democrat, are brought forward, both of whom are eminently in the "good people" class.

As an active participant in the deliberations of the central committee, I am free to say I did not vote for W. C. Dodge; but when it is demonstrated that Messrs. Dodge and Ross are pre-eminently the selection of five-sixths of the residents of that section of the city in which I happen to reside, I bow to the will of the majority and proceed to set forth their claims to the Commissionership. This "won't play" spirit displayed by Dr. Croffut and two of his dissenting colleagues not only smacks of child's play, but, to my mind, only weakens the cause of the eminent gentleman they seek to champion.

The several citizens' associations of the eastern section, I am glad to see, are practically a unit in the selection of Messrs. Ross and Dodge—a material point in their favor.

In view of the fact that year after year thousands of dollars worth of printing goes to Philadelphia, I see no reason why circles typographic should not take a hand in an endeavor to secure a friend at court.

I have just come into the possession of a fact which points with vivid distinctness to the selection of Frank W. Palmer to the position of Public Printer. This gentleman has, I understand, left the city, being called to his home in Chicago by the serious illness of a daughter. Major Farquhar, I am told, has now tied his ambitions to one of the Assistant Postmaster Generalships. There is a man who should ever be held in kindly remembrance by the craft, for his work in the increase for night over day work and the leave measures. Somewhere in his possessions the Major has a testimonial setting forth the appreciation of the beneficiaries in regard to the latter.

H. S. SUTTON.

Boston Central Labor Union wants the city to build and operate the proposed elevated road.

Attend the meeting of Central Labor Union Monday evening, March 22, at Typographical Temple.

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

OFFICE: 1237 PENNA. AVE. N. W.

Subscription - - - \$1 per year in advance.
Three months - - - 25 cents in advance.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C.,
as second-class matter.



SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called *The Trades Unionist*, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments;

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper, *The Trades Unionist*, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication.

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions, published in the initial issue of *The Trades Unionist*.

MILFORD SPORN,
President.

JOS. F. TORRENS,
Secretary.

The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to *THE TRADES UNIONIST*.

*Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse *THE TRADES UNIONIST*, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Senator Frye, during a discussion in the Senate a few days ago, declared that the civil service as applied to mechanics was a farce.

It is evident that the Senator has given the matter some consideration and has not formed his conclusion hastily.

Many who have had a civil service experience have so concluded long ago, and the longer the system is retained the more transparent is the farce.

But a short time ago the charge was made to the proper authorities that a foreman on constructive work was an incompetent, which can be proven, and yet the charges were dismissed with the statement that the incompetent had passed a very creditable examination. Now in this case, which is not exceptional, there must be something somewhat disjointed, when, if the matter was submitted to a board of expert mechanics, they would turn the applicant down, while an examining board of civil service tendencies would mark him up to the highest average.

This can only be accounted for upon the very reasonable supposition that in some instances, where the game is worth the candle, a good hefty "pull" is very serviceable, and whether civil or uncivil, is service to which due attention is given by those who have the awarding of positions.

Verily civil service is one of those good things which it is better that we have a small quantity than too much.

WHY WE ARE POOR.

Various reasons have been given, by those who have observed economic conditions, why so many are poor and growing poorer and comparatively few are rich and growing richer. It is presumed that Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, after earnest and prayerful consideration, differs from those who have given attention to this vital question from Malthus to Henry George.

He has incubated a school of political economy and has persuaded his disciples to accept as a fact that the reason so many people are poor is because they are extravagant.

Of course this newly discovered

fact is the result of careful observation of the manner of living of the poor of Boston. It means that the American workman, whose average earnings does not exceed \$350 a year, should not persist in living within a brown stone front and employ a retinue of servants. He should dispense with costly equipages and liveried drivers and footmen; he should abstain from over indulgence in imported luxuries; his wife and daughters should discard the rare silks and laces of foreign handiwork; they should forego diamonds and precious stones—in short, they should economize and cease to be poor.

It is said that economy is the road to wealth, and that extravagance leads to poverty. While the truth of this cannot be doubted, it yet seems the refinement of cruelty to advise economy to a household which aspires to live decently on less than \$350 a year. Conditions are such that it requires the strictest economy to keep millions from depending upon public charity; they cannot be extravagant. In fact, they cannot consume to that extent which is necessary to give a healthy stimulus to production.

It is hoped, however, that the poor will consider this matter and cease spending their income in princely extravagance.

HOUSING THE POOR.

A special committee representing the Associated Charities, Central Relief Committee and the Board of Trade met a short time ago and reported the investigation of the sanitary conditions of the dwellings of the poor of Washington. It is said that the members of the committee made a personal inspection of the condition of the people who are living in the alleys and narrow streets of this city with a view to devising plans for the better housing of this class of residents.

It was decided that the Commissioners should be asked to order the removal of a certain class of tenements and the repair and placing in sanitary condition of many others.

This is supposed to be the first move in solving a very vexatious problem. The next move proposed is the erection by a joint stock company of tenements suited to the requirements of those who are now huddled in disease-breeding alley shanties.

When this is done these philanthropically inclined stockholders and landlords may imagine that they have fully solved the problem of properly housing the poor. But they will imagine vainly, for the poor will yet be with us, living under conditions which deprives them of the means to live only in the cheapest, filthiest and most unhealthy quarters.

It is presumed that those who invest in this poor-tenement scheme will at least demand a reasonable per cent. profit on their investment, and to secure this these tenements must be occupied by prompt-paying tenants. At this stage of the business another problem is presented—stated, it is this: What do you propose to do with a tenant who, having no opportunity to labor and consequently having no money, is unable to meet the demands of the collector on rent day?

Why, you answer that is simple; we will put the legal machine to work and put him and family out beneath the shelter of the sky, and then you will say: "I did what I could and he didn't appreciate it."

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store.

To all Unions and Wage Workers:

While you have indorsed the boycott by vote, what have you done in other ways to bring it to a successful end? Are you making requests of your friends to support the cause of unpaid labor or

are you standing by while your friends buy their supplies from dealers who support the theater by displaying the Columbia Theater play bills in their store windows and about their places of business, and who sell their patronage for a theater ticket, which to some of them seem to be of more value than the good wishes of the mechanic and laborer.

Is the cause of labor a just one, and have we as men a right to make our causes known and bring to public notice the men who deprive us of our earnings. Every word that has been published relating to the non-payment of labor on the Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store can be proven, and the Metzgerott's cannot deny it. Let those who deal in goods for public use, and all who cater to the public—"grocers, druggists, cigar dealers, lunch rooms, restaurants, barber shops," and all others decide for themselves, which of the two they prefer, the trade of the wage earner, or the decoration of their windows by Columbia Theater cards, and the present of an occasional ticket, which is at times thrown in.

Let all wage workers who find the Columbia Theater cards in store windows, deal at a store or shop which favors workmen being paid for their labor.

The following business men believe in paying labor, are with us in this boycott, and we recommend them to favorable notice.

G. W. HURLEBAUS, druggist,

14th and V street N. W.

A. M. DANIELS, druggist,

1900 14th street N. W.

R. L. MAIN, grocer,

1522 14th street N. W.

The following business men prefer the Columbia Theater and are opposed to the cause of labor:

Have Columbia Bills in Window.

J. F. EARNSHAW, grocer,

1816 14th street N. W.

W. D. HUMPHRIES, grocer,

1534 14th street N. W.

J. W. HARRIS, furniture,

1710 14th street N. W.

VINCENT SPRIGUZZA, shoemaker

1528 14th street N. W.

GEO. W. LYLES, roofing, etc.,

1308 14th street N. W.

J. F. GERHOLD, barber shop,

14th street N. W.

Barbers' union please take notice.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store.

The wage-earner and the public may desire to know why the boycott has been placed on the above places, and, in explanation, I will state that the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of the theater, and the work which was done about the store, have not been paid in full—about two thousand dollars yet being due for labor performed.

The shortage of payments commenced on October 19, 1896. On which date workmen were requested to wait until Monday, October 21, for the pay due for the week ending October 19. The reason given was that the cashier had neglected to go to the bank in time. At 4.10 p. m. on the 21st the men were paid for the past week. On the following Saturday the workmen were again requested to wait until Monday for their pay. The reason given being "shortage of funds," but that it would be made all right on Monday. Monday came, and Wednesday was set as a pay day. Wednesday came, and Saturday was set as a pay day, when all were positively to be paid in full. Saturday came, bringing more excuses, but no money. Statements were given out that the money to pay the labor was coming from this or that place. However, between the promises given and the nails driven the theater was placed in a condition to enable them to open the theater on the date as advertised, which latter part seems to be all that the Metzgerott's were aiming at. The average amount of wages due to mechanics for labor performed is about fifty dollars each.

All fair and honorable means have been used to obtain the money due the workmen, but up to the present time without success. Letters to Mr. Frank Metzgerott requesting a consultation in relation to payment on a reasonable basis have all been ignored.

I would now ask you as business men and wage earners: "Do you believe it is right to give your patronage to places or parties who decline to pay for labor performed." And let me call your attention to one fact, that

A Happy New Year!

ONE PRICE.
908 SEVENTH ST.

GEORGE & CO.,

Hatters, and Mens' and Boys' Outfitter.

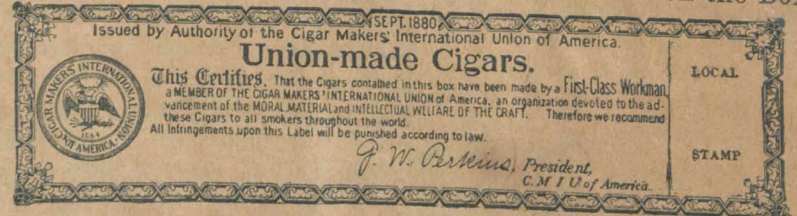
We are always with you

For a fine suit of clothes go to HERMAN'S, he will sell you fine goods for less money than any other house in town.

A. HERMAN,

738 7th St., Cor. H.

Do You Smoke? If You Do, Look for Blue Label on the Box.



labor, be it organized or unorganized, always supports those who support them.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

Go to. Walsh's

933 D Street N. W.

"The most popular place in town."
Hear the inimitable character artist,

MATT KENNEDY,

and others of equally as high standard. Every evening.

Buffet.

Celtic Club Whiskey

*** Our Specialty. Never Changes.
*** Once Tried You'll Always Use It. Take no Substitute. Ports and Sherries for Family Use—
*** Quarts, 50 and 75c. All Makes of Beer. Leading Brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on
*** Draught all the Year Round.

JOHN CONNOR,

New Jersey Ave. and G St. N. W.

Headquarters of the Champion Baseball Score.

RETURNS RECEIVED BY SPECIAL WIRE.

Ladies and Gents Dining Rooms up Stairs.

BROWN'S BUFFET,

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Specialties—FINE GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.
WM. J. BROWN, PROP.

Costello's Hall,

604-610 G Street N. W.

Suitable for Lodge and Society purposes.

Rents reasonable.

Cafe and Bar on First Floor.

The Pure Dairy Lunch,

935 D STREET, N. W.

(Hutchins Building.)

The Best Lunches in the City.

COFFEE A SPECIALTY.

DANIEL DINNEEN, Prop.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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March 22. One Week. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SAM T. JACK'S

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Presenting only new, novel and up to date features.

2-SPICY BURLESQUES-2

Replete with Pretty Girls, Gorgeous

Costumes, Clever Comedians

and Elaborate Electrical Effects.

- - AN ALL-STAR OLIO - -

NEXT WEEK Hopkins' Trans-Oceanics.

James Sullivan,

701 FOURTH ST. N. W.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

Now

While you think of it—drop a postal for us to call for your laundry. Every collar is laundered with our "anti-sweat" button holes—soft and pliable. Our coupons save 10 per cent.

Tolman Steam Laundry.

491 to 499 C Street N. W.

Established July, 1879.

Suits, to order \$8.

Overcoats to order, \$10.

Don't judge the qualities and workmanship by the price, for if you do you will misjudge both.

PELZMAN, 505 7th.

The Original Leo!

Enterprise Barber Shop—
705 7th St. N. W.

Agency for all Union White Barbers.
J. B. I. U. of A.

George Delahay & Co.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

801 D Street, N W

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Badges, Banners, and Regalia!

For all Clubs and Societies
Buttons, Pins, Charms, Costumers' Materials

S. N. MEYER,

922 7th St. N. W.

A. Gude & Bro

FLORISTS,

1224 F Street Northwest.

All Kinds of Designs at Low Prices.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TEM

FOR RENT—

Desirable Halls and Assembly Rooms.

W. H. BARNES & CO.

629 F STREET N. W.

Regular 15c. and 25c. Dinners from 4 to 6

New York

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE

628 G STREET, N. W.

Special—Steak, Potatoes, Coffee, Hot R.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Typographical Temple 423 G street northwest.

Milford Spohn, President, No. 1318 Eighth street northwest. J. J. Crowley, secretary, 509 M street southwest. Jarvis B. Moulden, assistant secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest. A. Murray, Secretary, 1107 Tenth street northwest.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Secretary, 809 D street northeast.

BRICKLAYERS.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Thos. Sullivan, Secretary, 84 Myrtle street northeast.

CIGARMAKERS.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Secretary, 3143 Dunbarton avenue.

OLO. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets every third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 street northwest. C. M. Robinson, Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE MACHINISTS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Charles H. Squier, 812 East Capitol street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Meets every Friday evening in their hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. S. M. Wilder, Secretary, 514 Third street northwest.

ENGINEERS—No. 6678.

Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORN-ICE WORKERS.

Meets every Wednesday evening at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, 311 O street southwest.

HOD CARRIERS.

Meets first and third Monday of each month in Haven's Hall, C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Samuel Preston, President.

HORSESHOERS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Secretary, 616 North Capitol street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 508 Eleventh street northwest.

William Silver, President, 49 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. J. M. Boyce, secretary, 400 8th St. N. W.

BARBERS—LOCAL No. 21.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Buena Vista Hall, 719 Sixth street northwest. John A. Kaine, Secretary, 363 O street southwest.

BREWERY WORKERS—No. 118.

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry Haberle, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue northwest. L. F. Burner, Secretary, 1222 S street northwest.

MUSICIAN'S LEAGUE.

Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. Charles Walden, Secretary.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

Meets first and third Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. W. M. White, Secretary, 43 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

PAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets first and second Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. E. P. Lynch, Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

Meets every Thursday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. Fred. W. Goulden, Secretary.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. John W. Small, 2918 M street northwest.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Meets second Saturday of each month in Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, second and fourth Thursday in each month. J. J. Crowley, Secretary, 509 M street southwest.

STEREOTYPERS.

Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Joseph F. Torrens, 535 Tenth street southwest.

We Do Not Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

The Royal Mantel and Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill.

Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn.

W. L. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Joseph Biefeld and Siegel & Bros., clothiers, Chicago, Ill.

J. W. Losse Tailoring Co., St. Louis. George Ehret's lager beer.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.'s carriages and wagons, South Bend, Ind. St. Louis Brewers' Association, lager beer.

American Biscuit Co.'s biscuits.

Yocum Bros., cigars, Reading, Pa.

School Seat Co., furniture, Grand Rapids.

Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.

Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.

United States Baking Co.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.

Gobeill Pattern Works, Cleveland, O.

Kerbs, Werthem & Schiffer, cigars, New York.

Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

Venable Bros., G. W. Walker and Francis Jones Quarries, Lithonia, Ga.

Quincy Show Case Works, Quincy, Ill.

Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill.

S. F. Hess & Co., cigars, Rochester.

Harrington & Ouelette Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Banner Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

H. Dietz Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Brown Bros. Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gordon Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Geo. Mocles Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Powell, Smith & Co., cigars, N. Y.

Moeks Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.

American Tobacco Co.—Plug tobacco:

Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidsick, Something Good, Pedro. Smoking tobacco: Gail and Ax Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe, Greenback, Cigarettes: Dukes Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

Harding & Tood, shoes, Rochester.

Kipp Bros., mattresses and spring beds, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bergner & Engel and Bals Brewing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Deuscher Co., Hamilton, Ohio; C. Schreir, Sheboygan, Wis., malsters.

Gross & Co., cigars, Detroit, Mich.

Derby Bicycle Co., Jackson, Mich.

Arena.

Gould & Walker, boots and shoes, Westboro, Mass.

Thos. G. Plant Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

Fuller-Warren Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

School Seat Company, furniture, Orand Rapids, Mich.

Adolph Laux, bookbinder, Lockport, N. Y.

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kans.

Maple City Soap Works.

Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill.—"Victor," "Victoria," "Rambler."

Hetterman Bros. & Co., cigar manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

Fitel & Cassebohn, cigar manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

Freie Presse, Chicago, Ill.

Rochester Clothiers' Exchange.

Mesker Bros., St. Louis.

Clement, Bane & Co., clothiers, Chicago.

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East India Matting Co., Piqua, Ohio.

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They Do Not Want Our Patronage.

The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor and are not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Steamfitters.

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JOHNSON & MORRIS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.

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It is always understood that when a party does not desire to maintain friendly and helpful relations with organized labor that the organized workman should withhold his patronage and deal elsewhere.

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Nicely furnished rooms with or without board, conveniently located, near seven car lines, within easy reach of Government Departments and business portion of the city. Moderate rates. Home comforts. 617 H street northwest.

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deserves to be patronized by organized labor

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it has always exhibited consideration and friendship for the working class.

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Harry Williams, Gen'l Mgr.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

Workingmen

—Send Your Printing to—

The Trades Unionist

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The Secretaries of the various labor organizations are requested to send in their orders for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipt Blanks, Bill Heads, Constitutions, or anything in the line of Printing, and have it done in an Artistic manner by Union men.

CROSS & MOULDEN,

1237 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

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Capacity 100,000 Barrels.

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And be entertained by the imitable New York artists * * *

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Concert every evening from 8

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Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines,

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Brewery Co's Beer a Specialty.

Free Lunch from 12 to 2. Saturday

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D. E. Tyrrell, Elliott's.
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AROUND THE PRINTERIES.

Correspondents are please requested
to send in their communications not
later than Thursday.

First Division.

Our friend Clark, of Alley 16, did not pick the winner in the Corbett-Fitz "go." Could it be otherwise—he only saw the pictures.

A new whistle has been provided, together with the new and improved boiler room. In sound it differs but little from its predecessor, and ere this we are all familiar with it sufficiently to obey its call.

Interest in the appointment of a new Public Printer continues at fever heat and new applicants are turning up every day. Those who are in a position to know express the opinion that Mr. Palmer will be the fortunate man.

With the convening of Congress in extraordinary session came the consequent rush in the First Division, which lasted two and a half days. Everything passed over smoothly, but the hard-worked men felt greatly relieved when it was at an end, and many expressions of a man earning his money these days were indulged in.

It is said in some quarters that the matter of supplying the various divisions with electric fans is under discussion, and may perhaps be given effect. It should by all means be carried into execution. The men are entitled to protection from the heat of the hot day, and the expense to the Government would be trivial in comparison to the vast amount of good it would do.

We have received assurances of a high degree of the military skill and genius of Jesse Grant. Great is Grant. May he become as illustrious as his immortal namesake, whose name has emblazoned the pages of history. We have admired him not only on one account but on many—when he delivered a speech before the company of which he is the erudite captain, we applauded and marveled at his oratorical power; when we caught a glimpse of his manly physique, with such apparent gentility and gracefulness of carriage, in command of his company in the inaugural parade, we were hypnotized—entranced. We, who live in this closing decade of the Nineteenth century—the century of the world's grandest and most marvelous

progress—little dreamed that we had in our midst such a hero; that we held within our grasp a man possessed of blessings and opportunities beyond the power of words to measure. We take off our hat to Col. Jesse Grant, and in diplomatic language present our card on a "charger."

PRIS.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol Street.

Third Division.

The best man lost the fight.

Who will he be? Mr. Palmer?

H. Clay Evans Joe Cross wants to be consul to Ireland.

After the fight was over—"I told you Fitz would win!"

Why couldn't Corbett win? Because he had Fitz in the ring.

Huggins is acting chairman in the absence of the regular incumbent.

This division was almost unanimously in favor of James Corbett winning.

The Night Bill Force baseball cranks have organized a representative club.

Harry Watson and another horse thief carried off the "pot" for guessing the right number of rounds fought in the big fight. We guessed 13.

The only noticeable feature of St. Patrick's Day in the G. P. O. was Willie Greenfield's green necktie, dotted with red, white, yellow, and purple. Still, "W. E. T." is Irish—"I don't tink."

The G. P. O. A. C. has organized a baseball club to represent the Government Printing Office in the District League this season. Mutchler and Cadett, of this division, will be two of the players. Fine boys, they.

Our friend Sarr has opened a first-class cigar stand at Sarr & Dobbert's old stand on H street. He didn't find Seventh street sociable enough. It is needless to add Sarr will hold up his end in popularity with the others.

Fitzsimmons' victory over the American champion, Corbett, brought joy—as well as sadness—to some, Senator McGraw, Billy Love, and William Bromley won very largely on the tall kangaroo of Australia—the red-headed wizard of the fistic arena.

UPSON DOWNS.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Fourth Division.

Outcalt and Nevils are still the society stars of the Fourth.

Wonder if Vaughan will move his boarding house on account of the Boston coon?

Charles Warren, our affable bank man, won a bet on the prize fight at odds of 40 to 1.

There are a few sadder, but wiser, men in the Fourth since the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Dr. Boynton and Dr. Wallace will soon be ready to begin the painless extraction of teeth.

Some of our law students took a half-day off Saturday and Monday to study up for the examinations.

E. M. Nevils was re-elected chairman of the Fourth Division. The Fourth knows a good thing.

Our mutual friend, Ambrose O'Keefe, expects soon to be notified that he has drawn the capital prize in the lottery.

E. Burkholder, who has been away from his post for some time on account of sickness in his family, is back again.

Several of the Fourth Division men were made Red Men Tuesday night at the initiation of a new council in the northeast.

Dr. Stanford, of the Fourth, is prepared to administer the "oil of joy" to all sufferers, from whatever ailment. Reference—Theodore B. Haynes.

The prize fight between two toughs in Carson City, Nev., caused more excitement and betting in this division than did the election last November. One of our fellows had about \$100 up on the result.

Comments on the fight—
Henry Zucker: "I told you so."
Harry Outcalt: "I'll not have any money for a year."

Col. Hickman: "Just as I expected."
The Italic Man: "Hey?"

Ratcliffe: "A chance blow."
Tom Tuohy: "Another bad day for the Irish."

Now that Spring Is Here

Save money by living on the European plan at

Union Printers' Dining and Lunch Room Company,
42 H STREET NORTHWEST.

First-class quality, perfect cleanliness, and low price are special features. Elegant meals. Hot and cold lunches. Oysters in season. GIVE US A TRIAL.

Goatsy Gardner: "———!"
A. O'Keefe: "I'll put my dog against Fitzsimmons' pup."

WEARY WILLIE.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Fifth Division.

Charles Rupert is at work again. He was absent for several weeks on account of illness.

William Ashley presides at the correcting stone made vacant by the resignation of George Terwilliger.

Several members of this division have recently joined the Royal Arcanum order. W. H. Brigham is the prime mover in the enterprise.

Wells & McGraw is the name of a new firm in this room. The female gender are said to be numbered among the many patrons of their establishment.

Messrs. Kirkland and Dougherty serenaded a social gathering at the home of Mr. M. Hayes, 11 I street northeast on Tuesday evening. They are both first-class musicians.

The members of the "Y" staff have had to hustle for some time past. John Murray and Z. A. Morgan were detailed on Friday last to do the night work necessary to keep in line with "the push."

"Balsey" had his usual kicks with the foreman during the past week. "Balsey" is considered an excellent man to work the "hook," but he finds it utterly impossible to hoodwink the foreman.

Everyone has recovered from the partially fatal results attendant to an inaugural ceremony, but it was an exceedingly difficult contract to several members of the staff. Your correspondent was numbered among the delinquents.

George Terwilliger resigned from the "Y" on Friday last and started for his home, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Sunday. He will immediately have erected a suitable building for the bottling of Pabst beer, having taken the agency for that company in his native town.

A new lodge of the order of Red Men was instituted in this city on Tuesday evening. It had a charter membership of over 50. Garner and Ackert, of this room, will have their names on the first roster. The name of the new lodge is Idaho tribe.

Our Musician, William Kirkland, is in great demand. He, assisted by an able corps of first-class musicians, has an engagement for nearly every evening in the week, and sometimes he has to meet the requisite demands of a Sunday gathering.

The well-known Columbia band, of Newark, N. J., was among the musical organizations in town on March 4. They are all excellent musicians, and while in the city serenaded several of their friends who reside in the vicinity of the Government Printing Office. Prof. O'Rielly is the leader and John Sterling the business manager of the band.

M. C. Pickens, the popular restaurateur of H street, entertained the Seventh Ward Republican Club, of Baltimore, Md., on the 4th, and to show how highly they esteemed his efforts to please them, received the following complimentary notice from the secretary of the club:

DEAR SIR: The committee having in charge the Seventh Ward Republican Association, upon the occasion of the inauguration of President McKinley, desire to thank you for your generous treatment of our men, and we promise you that if we should have occasion to come again to your city, that we will surely give you another call.

Pulliman and Wright had an argument on an important matter recently, and the poet laureate of this room, Mr. Yates, of Missouri, composed the following, touching upon the subject:

A Spring Spasm.

A paradox is not so rare,
And freaks are nothing new,
But if Wright's wrong, as Pulliam says,
What in this world is true?

If Wright is wrong, then who is Wright?
Please put me on the track;
If Wright is wrong and wrong is Wright,
Then surely white is black.

A man that's Wright speaks naught but truth,
This cannot be denied;
Though tempted oft to tell a lie,
He could not if he tried.

If Mr. Wright is always Wright
Wrong he can never be,
For when he's wrong he is not Wright—
Another man is he.

X-RAY.

Night Bill Force.

"Whiskers" Garrison is back to work after a severe spell of sickness.

We are bound to get the \$4 bill through this session—I don't think.

None of this force who were recently transferred to the specification have as yet returned to us.

With the convening of Congress the bills came in with a rush, and both day and night forces have had all they can attend to for a week.

The Shamrock Quartette—Lawler, McCann, Casey, and Purvis—rendered some sweet music at McDonald's on St. Patrick's morning.

Those who intend to take the civil service examination should join the G. P. O. Athletic Club and learn how to hop 12 feet on one foot. Bill Bailey is instructor.

It is noticeable in the rush, incident to the meeting of Congress, that the "trusties" and "preferred" men are getting decidedly the worst of it. There are times when it is better to be a plain compositor.

George Kellar, our former chairman, has settled down on his father's farm in Kentucky, and in the future will devote his energies to the peaceful pursuit of tilling the soil and developing trotting horses. George is an agreeable and whole-souled gentleman, and while his many friends in the G. P. O. regret his departure they rejoice that he has an opportunity to better himself, and hope that he may achieve that success to which he is entitled.

ECHOES OF THE FIGHT.

Charley Graff: The world is mine.

Jim Waller: I will have to raffle a few watches and get even.

Chris Auracher: What's the difference. Both are Irish.

Jimmy Shortall: Pat Haltigan don't get any money for two months.

Little Jakey: I won a large amount of money, but I couldn't tout Chris.

John Hogan: If I was a man who used bad language I would be arrested.

Mr. Konnersman: It suits me. I don't go much on pompadours, any way.

Bill Bailey: Fitzsimmons is no gentleman to strike a man in the stomach like that.

John McMahon: If Corbett had drank Pabst while he was training it would have been different.

W. R. Bromley: Let them flash the X-rays on me now and they will see that I have the rocks.

Tom Hoagland: Just wait until Fitzsimmons meets the Kentucky Rosebud and then I will be avenged.

Jack Connolly: Fitz struck Corbett just such a blow as I struck that fellow down at the Metropolitan Hotel back in '76 for asserting that the Republican party was a party of fraud and corruption.

PAT FLUSH.

Attend the meeting of Central Labor Union Monday evening, March 22, at Typographical Temple.

Bricklayers' Notes.

While sojourning in the city, after doing duty during inaugural week, two of the Pinkerton detectives were invited by one of our local staff to visit a well-known poker room in the central section of the city, and while in said room a gentleman, who is known as W. J. R., was pointed out as the man who had the pleasure of winning \$78,000 at one sitting from one of the late paymasters of the regular army. But W. J. R. was full of grip medicine on the night the detectives called on them. (It was not a raid.) The phenomenal poker player had four dollars in his pocket and wanted to borrow fifty cents, but no one would lend it to him. Some way or another two blue chips, that were lying on the table, became infatuated with his fingers and he tried to cash them in, but the cashier, who had one eye on Billy, wouldn't have it that way, so Billy put the chips in his pocket. Now we want to know what he wanted with that fifty cents while he had four dollars in his pocket, and the cashier says if he don't return the little blue chips he will be debarrd from the rooms.

PINKERTON.

Red Bill is getting color blind.

Who is on the hog.

The latest is: He bumped me and he bumped hard. See? And it didn't come from Brodie, either.

Billy, the Ground Hog, has showed up, and, judging from his appearance, a little water would make a big improvement on him.

Who is the man that says: "What's good for the flesh is good for anybody."

It is very embarrassing to the many friends of Long Charlie to know that he had an occasion to vote on a motion at the last meeting, and when Hoc asked him what he voted for, he said: "I don't know." Charles ain't so smart; is he, Hoc?

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Pay Up Your Dues.

We have all kinds of people

In our union now,

And with spring coming on

They should pay up somehow.

As a great many of the boys

Are deep in arrears,

They should make some effort

And do with less beers.

The men who are anxious

To work all the while

And not pay a dollar

Should be put in exile.

We have had hard times

That all will admit,

But that's no excuse

To make Bill have a fit.

Now our friend Robert M.

Says it's mighty hard

To call down the boys

Who have not got a card.

Sometimes they get angry

And would like to fight,

But Bob has his backers

On Saturday night.

One man came around

With his arms full of plans

And said that the job

Must be a union man's.

But with all that talk

He tries it to discard,

And asks a permit

In lieu of his card.

Then there are some more

Who talk you to death,

But if you get near them,

Oh! what a breath.

It would knock you quite silly,

And you might think it hard,

But these are the people

Who haven't got a card.

Well, here is another,

You'll agree that I'm quite right,

Who was brought up on charges

At our meeting last night.

He wanted to know why he was

debarred,

And was told it was because

He didn't pay his card.

But he says he's been bumped

And by a d—d hard,

Yet he can't go to work

Until he pays up his card.

SLEEPY.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

When Hess Essays to Teach.

When Hess essays to teach the boys

Each other to befriend,

His words of wisdom they should note

And willing ear should lend.

In accents loud and gestures wild,

And words that do not lag,

He rants and raves and supplicates

As tho' he had a jag.

He draws a striking picture

Of the tavern keeper's fare;

Of sirloin steak, with mushrooms,

And porterhouse, so rare.

While we, poor fools, on tainty fish

For food must often dine,

And be content with beer for booze

Instead of sparkling wine.

Now, Hess, though beef produces brawn,

And with good blood fills the veins,

It does not do to sneer at fish,

For it produces brains.

So should you wish to make a change,

And want to make it right,

We advise you to eschew all meat,

And make fish your diet.

He T'rowed Me Down.

He stood upon the meeting floor,

A would be tough was he,

Say, fellers, dis is how it wuz,

I'm givin' it straight, yer see?

De bloke dat I'm toillin' fer

Wuz a little shy wid dough,

So I thought the Sec. I'd jolly,

If his nibs would let it go.

So I gave him the glad hand,

As tho' he wuz me pard,

But he t'rowed me down, he bumped

me,

An' bet yer life he bumped me hard

See?

Lunch 11.30 to 2.

All the leading brands
of whiskies 10 cent

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GEORGE W. NORRIS
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THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WASHINGTON BRANCH. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VOL. I.—No. 43.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

[\$1 Per Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Proceedings of the Last Meeting of the Central Body.

The Hatters and Their Label—A New Union of Tailors—The Circle Check System.

The larger portion of the time at the last meeting of the Central Labor Union was devoted to speech making, in observance of the first anniversary of that body.

Previous to the open meeting some necessary routine business was attended to. President Milford Spohn presided and J. J. Crowley was secretary.

A communication from Secretary John Phillips, of the United Hatters of North America, was read as follows:

BROTHERS: We, the United Hatters of North America appeal to you for assistance. We do not ask for financial aid, nor do we ask you to make the slightest sacrifice of either time or money. Our request is a simple one. Do not buy a fur or felt hat, either soft or felt, unless the genuine union label is sewed in it, and if you comply with our request you will confer on us an everlasting favor.

The following are prominent non-union concerns: The John B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Schobel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; William Beckele & Co., Danbury, Conn.; Henry H. Roelofs & Co., goods sold by Taylor & Seeley, 201 Green street, New York, C. H. Merritt & Son, Danbury, Conn., Dickerson & Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., James Marshall, Fall River, Mass.

The Miller hat is non-union. It is made at the John B. Stetson Co.'s factory, Philadelphia, Pa. Miller's principal stores are at 164 and 1147 Broadway, N. Y. The Youman's Hat is also non-union. It is made at the non-union factory of Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Youmans' principal stores are at 158 and 1107 Broadway, New York. For the assistance which we have received from organized labor in the past we are sincerely thankful, and with a continuance of it we hope to be successful in our efforts to make the union label a success. Keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit labels. As a general thing they are not perforated on the four edges. They are sometimes perforated on three of the edges and sometimes only on two. The genuine label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp.

Do not patronize any retailer who has loose labels in his store. Many retailers will put a counterfeit label in a hat before they will let a customer go out and they will tell you "that is business."

The following firms are handling the unfair product complained of:

W. Brodt, 409 Eleventh street northwest; Steinmetz & Son, 1237 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; J. E. Rosenthal, 932 F street northwest; Robinson & Chery, 1200 F street northwest; A. T. Lewis, 435 Seventh street northwest; Joseph Sauerland, 509 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Joseph Auerbach, 925 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

The matter as requested was referred to a special committee.

The credentials of the delegates from the recently organized Tailors' Union were favorably reported, and the delegates were obligated.

The special committee in the case of George O. Cook reported, having successfully accomplished the purpose for which it was appointed, was discharged.

Delegate Gompers, of the special committee appointed to investigate

the "circle check" system, reported as follows:

We have examined letters and papers from the office of the American Federation of Labor, also the report of the preceding convention of that body held in Cincinnati, O., last December, and we find that the American Federation of Labor has condemned the "circle check" system, as directed by one Eugene Peltier.

We have also ascertained that Henry Beckmyer, the originator of the system, regards Peltier as untrustworthy, and advises trades unions to have no relations with him.

Information from various localities where the system had been introduced by Peltier leaves no doubt as to the character of the scheme.

In Lynn, Mass., it is regarded as "a fraud of the rankest kind." The opinion in Scranton, Pa., is that it is "a clear swindle." They write that the Central Labor Union of that city can furnish evidence which would convict Peltier of fraud.

It is stated that the merchants of that city have been defrauded by him, which has involved the central body.

It is reported from Schenectady, N. Y., that the printers' union label on the circulars of the "association" is a counterfeit.

It has been also ascertained, after inquiry at No. 8 John street, New York, the published address of the association, that no person connected therewith have offices in that building.

With this evidence the committee, which was composed of Samuel J. Gompers, John Weber, and John Willis, are convinced that the system as worked by Peltier is fraudulent, and should be discontinued by labor organizations.

The report and recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Silver, chairman of the committee on entertainment, reported that 200 tickets were yet outstanding, and those having them are urgently requested to make returns as soon as possible, so that all accounts can be closed.

Organizer Weber reported that he had organized a Beer and Mineral Water Drivers' Union, and that the officers had been installed and delegates elected to the Central Labor Union. He also reported that within a few days the bartenders and laundry workers would be organized.

After the disposal of the necessary routine business, the chair stated that the remainder of the evening would be devoted to the observance of the first anniversary of the Central Labor Union. Short addresses were delivered by Vice President Keener and Samuel J. Gompers, of Columbia Typographical Union; William Silver, of the Granite Cutters, and President Spohn.

Handsome Improvements.

It is reliably stated that within a few weeks the erection of a ten-story building will be commenced on the northeast corner of Fourteenth and F streets.

The property was owned by the late Joseph Willard, and is regarded as one of the most valuable business sites in the city.

It is said that the building, when completed, will be occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

It is also reported that Mr. Joseph E. Willard will have erected an apartment building at the corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue.

Next Meeting of the Guild.

There will be a meeting of the Union Printers' Wives' Guild on Monday evening, at 7 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Hover, 605 Second street northeast.

Business of importance will be considered, and every printers' wife, whether a member of the Guild or not, is cordially invited to attend.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Business of Interest to the Building Crafts.

Reports of Committees—The Painters and the Pentz—Complaint from the Stone Masons.

The meeting last Tuesday evening of the Building Trades Council was largely attended, delegates from ten organizations being present. President William Silver presided; J. M. Boyce was secretary.

After the reports of the standing committees and the consideration of routine business, under the call of trades it was reported that the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company was preparing to build an addition to the power house in Georgetown. It was stated that the contract would soon be let and the secretary was directed to communicate with President Crosby of the company and request that union labor be employed on the construction of the building.

It was also reported that Capt. E. S. Randall would soon employ painters on the repair of the steamer Pentz, which, during the excursion season, plies between Washington and River View. As Capt. Randall has never employed union labor in any capacity, Secretary Boyce was directed to request him to employ union painters. A refusal to do so will be considered as the final evidence of the persistency of Capt. Randall to employ those not friendly to organized labor.

The delegates from the Stone Masons' Union reported that incompetent cheap labor was employed on the construction of the seawall at the river front under the supervision of Maj. Allen, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. It was stated that the men employed at the work were paid not more than \$2 per day, which is much less than the wages paid by reputable employers on private work. The delegate stated that several months ago a committee from his union had called on Maj. Allen and asked that competent stone masons be employed and a fair rate of wages be paid, but that, as yet, nothing had been heard from the major. The matter was referred to the grievance committee, which will bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of War and request that on this public work competent workmen be employed and that fair wages be paid.

The delegate from the Electrical Workers reported that in a few days they would vacate the premises No. 508 Eleventh street northwest for the reason that the agents, Messrs. Marshall & Saul, had, against their protest employed non-union labor on repair work of their hall.

After this report of the delegate the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the principle involved in trades unionism is to secure to the wage worker the best economic condition, and to secure such condition it becomes necessary to support and patronize only those who are in sympathy with this principle, and

Whereas the real estate firm of Marshall & Saul having charge of the building, 508 Eleventh street northwest, which is partially rented and occupied

by labor organizations, have, against protest, employed non-union cheap labor on repair of said building; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Building Trades Council regards the real estate firm of Marshall & Saul as unfair toward organized labor and not desiring the support of the same.

Resolved, That the Building Trades Council cannot consistently occupy quarters in said building, and that other organizations which are also tenants be requested to vacate said premises as soon as possible and secure quarters from some firm who is disposed to recognize fair reciprocal business relations.

The Electrical Workers have secured quarters at 628 Louisiana avenue, and the Building Trades Council and the several organizations which have occupied the hall as sub-tenants will also be established there.

A Bit of Modern History.

The origin and history of the five-cent shave are interesting. Some years ago, when ten cents would procure the most expert shave the market afforded, the head drummer of a Prince street clothing establishment rushed into a Broadway shop, in New York city, threw himself into a chair and demanded "a railroad shave." "A what?" said the boss of the establishment. "A shave up one side, down the other and around the chin in three motions, minus bay rum and without conversation," said the drummer; "and hurry up, for I've just five minutes in which to catch the train." In exactly one and a half minutes the boss barber had completed his task according to directions. The drummer was bleeding some, but he was shaved. He tossed a dime on the desk and seized his grip. "Here's your change," said the proprietor of the shop, handing over a nickel; "honesty's the best policy." An apprentice who was to be turned out of the shop that day for total lack of conversational ability, was a witness of this extraordinary scene, and before noon of the following day he had fitted up a small shop on the Bowery, with a sign that advertised shaves without conversation for five cents—"bay rum extra." Success has many imitators, and so had the barber, who could shave a man in one minute and a half. Speechless barbers and their five-cent shops sprang up all over town. They sent missionaries throughout the State with great success. It was astonishing how men were willing to suffer pain and sacrifice their heart's blood for the sake of the nickel saved. The aristocratic barbers, who looked upon shaving as a fine art and a ceremony, raised the price to 15 cents.—Barbers' Journal.

Everybody Go.

The Union Printers' Wives' Guild will give a dinner in aid of the distressed families of union printers in Typographical Temple on Wednesday evening March 31, from 4.30 to 7 p. m.

The ladies assure their friends that an abundance and variety of good things will be provided for those who will be present.

Aside from the enjoyment of the appetizing viands the laudable purpose of the ladies should be an incentive not only to printers but others of the organized trades to attend.

Purchase a ticket for 25 cents, and thus encourage this effort of the ladies to relieve the distress of the families of our fellow-workers.

"Civil Service" will be on tap at an adjourned meeting of the Typographical Union to-morrow afternoon at 3.

WORK OF ORGANIZATION

Meeting of the Joint Committee on Organization.

New Chairman Chosen—Open Meetings to Be Held—A Ladies' Guild as an Auxiliary.

At the meeting of the general committee on organization of the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, held in Electrical Workers' hall last Saturday evening, representatives from nine organizations were present.

Because of the continued absence of Chairman Lacey, of the Operative Plasters' Association, the position of chairman was declared vacant, and Joseph Patterson, of the Brotherhood of Electrical workers was chosen to fill the vacancy.

It was decided to request that the several unions hold open meetings to which the unorganized of the crafts will be invited, and efforts made to increase the membership of the unions allied with the Central Labor Union. The proposition was regarded with favor by the representatives of the various organizations.

It was also decided to recommend to the Central Labor Union the organization of a ladies' guild as an auxiliary to the trades union organizations. The guild, if formed, will be composed of the wives, sisters and daughters only of the members of organizations. The primary purpose of the guild will be to acquaint the members with those firms which are fair and disposed to be friendly to organized labor.

As the ladies of the household are the principal purchasers and under present conditions they frequently patronize those who do not deserve their patronage it is regarded as necessary to organize a guild which will enable them to effectively assist those of the labor organizations in their effort to maintain fair industrial conditions.

These guilds have been organized in many sections of the country and in every instance have been very successful and have proved to be of valuable aid to organized labor. It is said that in Philadelphia and New York, where such organizations exist, that along lines peculiarly their own they have accomplished much that the male organizations could not accomplish after persistent efforts for years.

A Correction.

TO THE TRADES UNIONIST: I notice in your issue of the 20th inst. (which was handed me this day), which stated that I was opposed to the cause of labor. You will kindly allow me to say that such a statement is not true, and had I known that there was a boycott on the Columbia Theater by the trades unions their cards would not have appeared in the windows of my stores. Therefore, I hope you will place me in a proper light.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. T. EARNSHAW.

THE TRADES UNIONIST has no desire to do any one an injustice. The publication referred to, which stated that Mr. Earnshaw was opposed to organized labor, may have done the gentleman an unintentional wrong, and from the above statement we are convinced that, as an honorable business man, he would not tolerate any firm which refuses to pay the hard-earned wages of the laborer. It is not alone a question of trade unionism, but one of honest dealing, and any one countenancing this playhouse with a knowledge of the fact stated will be regarded as passively encouraging those who enjoy the fruits of unrewarded labor.

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

OFFICE: 1237 PENNA. AVE. N. W.

Subscription - - - \$1 per year in advance.
Three months - - - 25 cents in advance.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.



SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called THE TRADES UNIONIST, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments,

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper, THE TRADES UNIONIST, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication.

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions published in the initial issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

MILFORD SPOHN,
President.

JOS. F. TORRENSE,
Secretary.

The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse THE TRADES UNIONIST, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

AN UNFAIR EMPLOYER.

Will some one who is near the throne explain why those agents of the government who have the employment and supervision of labor on public work persist in imposing unfair conditions upon that class of employees? It is a pertinent question, which affects the good name and honor of the government when again and again it is asked: Why can not the mechanic and laborer employed by the government be treated as fairly as those employed by private firms and individuals? Is it because those who are vested for a time with brief authority as supervisors have not the inclination or ability to enforce clean methods in their relations with public employees?

In the long chapter of the industrial history of the country in which is listed the wrongs imposed upon labor conspicuous among those of the Carnegies, Fricks and Pullmans is that of Uncle Sam.

For twenty-five years an eight-hour law, which applied to those having charge of labor on public construction, was wilfully and openly violated. With but few exceptions it was a dead letter upon the statute books. Another law was substituted much more rigid in its provisions and it was hoped that it would be much more effective than the old. But this hope has not been fully realized; every subterfuge has been resorted to by those interested to evade the law. Public officials, whose duty it is to see that the law is honestly enforced, have either winked at its violation or become apologists and defenders of those who have wilfully violated the letter and spirit of the law.

In many instances the spirit of the law has been violated, and honest, competent labor has been outraged and outlaid by the employment of incompetent cheap labor. For years the city paving has been done by laborers at laborer's wages, while competent pavers who demanded a living rate of wages tramped the streets in idleness. In the navy yard during the last several years the mechanics employed on building con-

struction have been classified by an incompetent and paid less than the prevailing rate of wages.

A few days ago the stone masons reported that the engineer in charge of the work at the river front persistently refuses to employ competent masons at a fair wage, but has a force employed which is neither mechanics or skilled laborers.

Again it is asked why can't the the government deal fairly with its labor? It is required that every man should be a good citizen and do his duty by his government. Why can't the government at all times do its duty by the laboring citizen? Low wages and unfair conditions tends to poverty, and poverty breeds crime. When the government pursues methods of an unfair employer and takes the advantage of the laborer to work him at reduced wages it deserves at least to be as severely censured as the individuals or corporations who have become unenviably notorious as the enemies of labor.

ON THE BACK TRACK.

Without any desire to express a general opinion relative to the pending tariff legislation, the wisdom of the reciprocity feature of the bill will be questioned by many citizens who believe that the power to impose taxes is the right of the people. The right to levy taxes should be regarded as a dangerous extension of the prerogatives of the President. It is not in harmony with the spirit of our government, and is a step to the rear to that period before men had experienced the blessings of a government by the people and of the people.

During a discussion in the House a few days ago Representative McMillan, referring to this feature of the bill, said:

I would as soon give up the writ of habeas corpus; I would as soon surrender the right to trial by jury as to give away thus the right of laying taxes. This would be to take the back track on 100 years of constitutional government and forget 1,800 years of Christian civilization.

It is thought by many that the power of the Executive is now in excess of the requirements of free government, and that instead of extending that power it should be abridged. Such legislation as that referred to is approaching the danger line, and it is possible that 100 years of history may culminate in the enthronement of an uncrowned king in the name of constitutional government.

UNHEEDED ADVICE.

Mr. Mahlon J. Barnes, in his address delivered last Sunday evening under the auspices of the Socialist Section of the Labor Party regarding the labor question from the socialistic standpoint, advised the workmen to resolve their organizations into political clubs—or socialist sections. Of course the hundreds of thousands of organized workers will not heed Mr. Barnes' advice for the reason that they are not constituted as he is, and they do not regard all things through his spectacles.

This being so, Mr. Barnes should quarrel with Dame Nature and cease to abuse those prominent in the labor movement who have advised against the injection of politics into union organizations.

Mr. Barnes, like most other socialists, is an impracticable. They stubbornly refuse to dispose of the cake slice at a time, but want the whole cake or nothing, and they generally get—nothing. They are not satisfied advance step by step, removing one obstruction at a time, as have the pioneers in the onward march of the race, but in their impatience to reach Utopia they propose to step from the troublous and vexatious present into the socialistic "Sweet bye and bye."

It is to be regretted that those who think this cannot be done should be termed "fakirs" by our socialist

brethren, but then they have their share of "fakirs" too.

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store.

To all Unions and Wage Workers:

While you have indorsed the boycott by vote, what have you done in other ways to bring it to a successful end? Are you making requests of your friends to support the cause of unpaid labor, or are you standing by while your friends buy their supplies from dealers who support the theater by displaying the Columbia Theater play bills in their store windows and about their places of business, and who sell their patronage for a theater ticket, which to some of them seem to be of more value than the good wishes of the mechanic and laborer.

Is the cause of labor a just one, and have we as men a right to make our causes known and bring to public notice the men who deprive us of our earnings. Every word that has been published relating to the non-payment of labor on the Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store can be proven, and the Metzgerott's cannot deny it. Let those who deal in goods for public use, and all who cater to the public—"grocers, druggists, cigar dealers, lunch rooms, restaurants, barber shops," and all others decide for themselves, which of the two they prefer, the trade of the wage earner, or the decoration of their windows by Columbia Theater cards, and the present of an occasional ticket, which is at times thrown in.

Let all wage workers who find the Columbia Theater cards in store windows, deal at a store or shop which favors workmen being paid for their labor.

The following business men believe in paying labor, are with us in this boycott, and we recommend them to favorable notice.

G. W. HURLEBAUS, druggist,

14th and V street N. W.

A. M. DANIELS, druggist,

1900 14th street N. W.

R. L. MAIN, grocer,

1522 14th street N. W.

The following business men prefer the Columbia Theater and are opposed to the cause of labor:

Have Columbia Bills in Window.

W. D. HUMPHRIES, grocer,

1534 14th street N. W.

J. W. HARRIS, furniture,

1710 14th street N. W.

VINCENT SPRIGUZZA, shoemaker

1528 14th street N. W.

GEO. W. LYLES, roofing, etc.,

1308 14th street N. W.

J. F. GERHOLD, barber shop,

14th street N. W.

Barbers' union please take notice.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

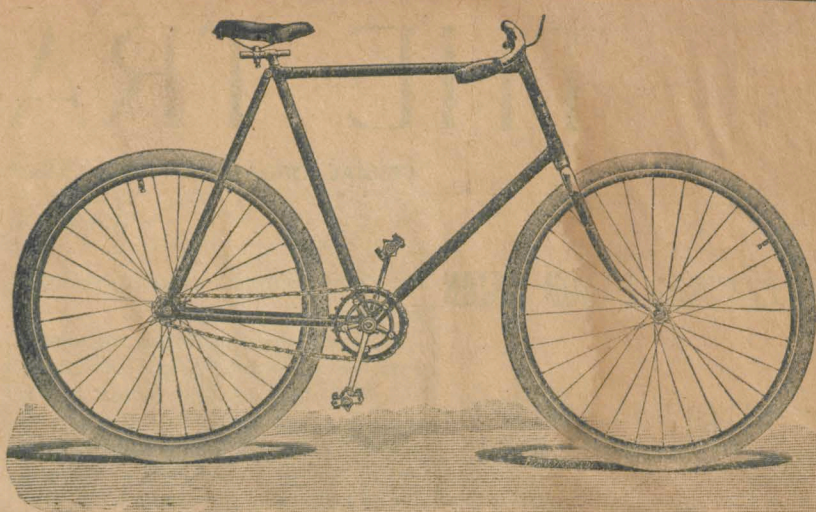
BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store.

The wage-earner and the public may desire to know why the boycott has been placed on the above places, and, in explanation, I will state that the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of the theater, and the work which was done about the store, have not been paid in full—about two thousand dollars yet being due for labor performed.

The shortage of payments commenced on October 19, 1896. On which date workmen were requested to wait until Monday, October 21, for the pay due for the week ending October 19. The reason given was that the cashier had neglected to go to the bank in time. At 4.10 p. m. on the 21st the men were paid for the past week. On the following Saturday the workmen were again requested to wait until Monday for their pay. The reason given being "shortage of funds," but that it would be made all right on Monday. Monday came, and Wednesday was set as a pay day. Wednesday came, and Saturday was set as a pay day, when all were positively to be paid in full. Saturday came, bringing more excuses, but no money. Statements were given out that the money to pay the labor was coming from this or that place. However, between the promises given and the nails, driven the theater was placed in a condition to enable them to open the theater on the date as advertised, which latter part seems to be all that the Metzgerott's were aiming at. The average amount of wages due to mechanics for labor performed is about fifty dollars each.

All fair and honorable means have



STERLING BICYCLES.

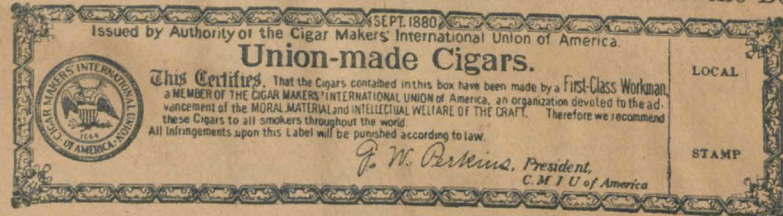
"Built like a watch."

FAMOUS FOR STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

The construction and material is the very best. Ask riders their opinion of the STERLING? Make your bicycle home with US. SUNDRIES, REPAIRING, and RENTING.

W. ROY MITCHELL,
14th street and N. Y. Avenue.

Do You Smoke? If You Do, Look for Blue Label on the Box.



been used to obtain the money due the workmen, but up to the present time without success. Letters to Mr. Frank Metzgerott requesting a consultation in relation to payment on a reasonable basis have all been ignored.

I would now ask you as business men and wage earners: "Do you believe it is right to give your patronage to places or parties who decline to pay for labor performed." And let me call your attention to one fact, that labor, be it organized or unorganized, always supports those who support them.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

Go to Walsh's

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and others of equally as high standard. Every evening.

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*** and Sherries for Family Use—
*** Quarts, 50 and 75c. All Makes
*** of Beer. Leading Brands of
*** Cigars. Ales and Porters on
*** Draught all the Year Round.

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Buttons, Pins, Charms, Costumers' Materials

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Auditing Committee—James Willis (Chairman), Frank J. Ward, C. E. Holmes, J. W. Carter, Percy L. Moore.

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Entertainment Committee—J. F. Grant (Chairman), Sam. W. Edmonds, Isalah Cox, C. J. Unger, Carrie L. Whitehead, Grace Lee Fisher, Harry Redfield.

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Civil Service Committee—J. B. Knapp (Chairman), S. J. Triplett, T. M. Ring, Shelby Smith, W. N. Brockwell.

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E. S. Brown, Navy Dept. Branch, G. P. O.
J. F. Nichols, War Dept. Branch, G. P. O.
J. W. McFarland, Agricultural Branch.
J. H. Matile, Weather Bureau.
H. K. Southland, Evening Star.
L. M. Morton, Morning Post.
E. A. M. Lawson, Evening Times.
John W. Usilton, Morning Times.
J. P. Hunter, National Tribune.
John L. Gino, Law Reporter.
H. V. Bisbee, Hartman & Cadick's.
M. K. Huntsberry, Judd & Detweller's.
T. F. Monahan, Pearson's.
L. E. Miller, McGill & Wallace's.
W. E. Dennison, Stormont & Jackson's.
D. E. Tyrrell, Elliott's.
O. P. Rumley, National Publishing Co.

AROUND THE PRINTERIES.

Correspondents are requested to please send in their communications not later than Monday of each week.

Mr. Chas. N. Rudy has returned to the city after a stay of some days (?) at Harrisburg, Pa. Charlie is a general favorite, and we hope ere long to chronicle the fact that he is again upon the pay rolls at Uncle Sam's printery.

Mr. E. N. Kerrott, the well-known Chicago typo, has been reinstated in the G. P. O., and now wields the "Faber" on the errors of "ye intelligent compositor." Mr. Kerrott is a veteran of the late war, as well as an old time "yanker of antimony."

Mr. John M. Johnson, of Medina, Ohio, recently reinstated in the G. P. O., has been promoted to a proofreading position on the Record. Mr. Johnson is eminently qualified to fill the position to which he has been appointed, and his many friends will rejoice at his deserved recognition.

Second Division.

M. V. B. Stevens is using up some back leave.

And now we have a "Jumping Jack" in this division.

Brace up, Hutch, don't get nervous, it won't take over three hours.

G. W. Newell has been transferred to assist in distributing the black letter.

J. A. Phillips has had to lay off several days lately owing to an attack of La Grippe.

F. F. Quigley, the popular ex-foreman of the "Y," was assigned to this division Monday morning.

The way the shutters went up in this division last Saturday morning will leave this division in total darkness before long.

If you want a copy of the constitution and general laws and book of rules governing the Childs-Drexel Home, write to the Typographical Journal for it.

Several more of the boys "came down the line" on the Record Saturday night. This is to be regretted, but, as some of them say, it beats receiving a "white wing" all hollow.

Come, Upson Downs, appoint a place of meeting, make yourself known, and

I will apologize for whatever mistakes I have made, and let us see if we cannot understand one another.

It's simply awful when you are asked to accept a "preferred sit," and before you can make up your mind whether it is good enough or not, someone else steps in and gets it.

Let every printer remember the boycott on the Columbia Theater. When the ice man comes around selling tickets for that theater just tell him when the men that worked on the theater get their money you will buy tickets.

A. W. Bowen has been promoted to take charge of the "Y." Everyone will congratulate "Al" on his good luck, but the Second Division will regret to lose him, for he was greatly admired by all hands. What is the Second's loss is the Fifth's gain, and this is said without any idea of falling on his neck, either.

With Bivins, Merritt, Martinson, and Fuhrman studying law it ought to be an easy matter to get up a pretty strong suit of libel against some of my offended brothers of the quill who see so much, and imagine a great deal more, that is so slanderous and "insinuating" (after they read between the lines) in some of my notes.

If every reader of THE TRADES UNIONIST had the same power of interpretation and the same vivid imagination, mixed with a little of the same kind of charity as some of its contributors have, it would be pretty hard work to write anything that would not reveal the writer to be a hideous monster, trying to do someone up.

Fair wages, fair conditions of labor, and an eight-hour work day is just about what the American mechanic is entitled to, and just about what he will insist upon getting.—Eight-Hour Herald.

And it might be added, his wages when they are due. Remember the men who worked upon the Columbia Theater, and stay away until they are paid.

That article last week on Stacy's bicycle collapse was too much for "Shorty" Evans to stand. He has always been jealous of Stacy's good looks, and this scheme of getting acquainted with the fair sex was more than he could stand, so he immediately starts down town and buys a "bike." He has not fully learned to ride yet, but when he does some interesting developments may be expected.

Morris J. Hess had a fright one day last week that must have made him feel like the fellow that had been indulging in "high balls" the night previous. He opened his drawer in his frame in a hurry to get a stick and there was a large pair of frightened eyes glaring up at him; he jumped back, gasping for breath, but upon further investigation it proved to be only L. C. Richards' pet cat, and he was able to resume work.

No, Weary Willie, thanks; I decline the issue. Your baseball controversy has already made the readers thereof "weary." As to "falling on necks" I will let those who know my sentiments on that subject pass judgment on the article that aroused your righteous judgment. I meant what appeared on the surface of each word and nothing more. As to anyone thinking I desired to cast any reflection upon Mr. Shields that was utter nonsense. I have always admired Mr. Shields and always hope to, and regret very much that his health would not allow him to remain with us. I hope he will prosper in whatever he may decide to do, and that he may grow strong and vigorous.

F. P. P.

Third Division.

Postmaster Sudworth has shaved off his mustache.

It looks like civil service will wind up in a Corbett finish.

George Hayden says the war is not over in Alexandria yet.

"Set type and saw wood" is the most popular motto nowadays.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine.

Pat Haltigan, late of the Day Proof Room, has been transferred to this division.

We'll bet heavy odds Weary Willie didn't see Rusie pitch Wednesday. Circus was in town.

Billy Love, the late assistant foreman of the Fifth Division, has been consigned to the ranks.

Dutch, French, and Spanish copy is better to work on, boys, than none at all. It is really "phat" matter.

Maud Sutton will now wrap himself around a stool and set type. He was one of the Record-proofreader victims.

Claude Haines, late assistant in the Day Proof Room, is now "rassling" with the average system of the Specification division.

The door connecting the proof room with this division, which has been kept closed by No. 78 frame, has been opened, Gallaher going on-frame 66.

Pat Flush is taking a humorous way of exposing the political faith of several Night Bill Force men. Of course, Pat Flush is too modest to say he expects to "do business at the same old stand."

The Washington Club is fielding finely, and but for a temporary show of weakness at the bat would be much higher in the League race. The game is young yet, however, and we are confident that the Washingtons will yet get better days.

It is with pleasure that the many Cuban sympathizers in this room note that General Maceo's betrayer, instead of getting that promised \$50,000, got the ball and chain instead for life, and will winter and summer in some remote hole in Africa.

That wild, delirious, and abandoned style of sleeping indulged in by the night men, after tanking up to the thorax with beer before going home, is making many day men's faces thin and wan from loss of sleep, who are in the roommate business.

Charley Miller, the lone fisherman, and Hugh Saxon, the actor, will relate their funny stories from over the case from now on. This reminds us of a little story: "My fellow's no common printer; he's a proofreader." The printer girl now has her revenge.

One of the G. P. O. W. L. I. soldier boys, who wears medals that are augmentative of his winning ways, was further honored while in New York. He was decorated with the order of the Yellow Garter. At least, he found one in the inside pocket of his corps full-dress coat when he returned home.

Alley 13 is jealous of alley 14. Every time Rynek tells a bear story, Dougherty sings a song, "General" Gallaher thrills us with a cavalry charge, O'Connell makes a parliamentary inquiry, Irwin calls all hands up to relate the latest "official" rumors, or the chairman laughs, the half-breeds over the way "knock."

Rynek has been regaling alley 14 with wonderful Virginia bear stories for some time past. Last Saturday morning he was passing one of the big markets, and turning to Dougherty, who was with him, excitedly exclaimed: "There, Tommy, there is a bear just like the one I saw cross the road ahead of me when I was on my way to Washington!" He had to set 'em up. Tommy said afterwards, for Rynek's bear was a black calf.

A very pretty and charming young lady of Baltimore, while visiting in this city recently, became much interested in Haltigan's Manual of Ready Reference, and had many nice things to say in its behalf. Pat "accidentally" heard that this fair Baltimorean had expressed a desire for a copy, and being nothing if not gallant, forthwith had one most artistically and beautifully bound—as all of his books are—with her name printed in gold letters thereon. He delegated "Jack" Robinson, who has the figure of an Apollo, and a voice replete with softness and sweetness, to make the presentation, with his compliments. We are sure Haltigan is a real diplomat. His book is doubly appreciated.

UPSON DOWNS.

Fourth Division.

The Senators couldn't play mumble-peg.

Why not make Upson Downs manager of the G. P. O. A. C. B. B. Club. He's an experienced basket ball player.

In my sorrow over the continued bad "luck" of the Senators, I have been unable to get up many items for THE UNIONIST this week.

Billy Love and our friend Peake are among the new faces in this division. We are always glad to get such additions to the force in the Fourth.

Harry Outcalt bears the proud (?) distinction of being the first, last, and only person who ever seen Barnum's Circus without paying his way. Harry gave up a chew of tobacco to a guard, and while the guard was engaged in getting his molars into this piece of Ohio luxury Harry got under the tent.

Now that the New Public Printer Has Been Appointed

Save money by living on the European plan at Union Printers' Dining and Lunch Room Company.

42 H STREET NORTHWEST.

First-class quality, perfect cleanliness, and low price are special features. Elegant meals. Hot and cold lunches. Oysters in season. GIVE US A TRIAL.

just missing a stick thrown by one of the guards, which, had it hit Harry, would have given him a free pass to the Germania Beer Garden over the Rhine. Harry gives this as his most thrilling adventure and miraculous escape.

We hear much complaint because the management of THE UNIONIST permit so much baseball (quilling) matter to find its way into their columns. A conservative estimate of baseball "cranks" who read THE UNIONIST would probably not be over 5 per cent of the bona fide subscribers. It is probable that a majority of the 95 per cent remaining do not object to a limited discussion of the game, while the remaining per cent do not want to pay for a paper, supposed to be gotten out in the interest of organized labor, which devotes each week from one to three columns to eulogizing "Scheeny" Wagner and "Sauerkraut" Schmelz. Can any of these correspondents tell us whether or not on the opening day the musicians employed by the Park management were members of the musicians association, or whether the programs are printed at a union shop; if its players' uniforms were made by or bought of union tailors? Can they tell us if the rain checks and admission tickets are printed by a union printer? Can they give one good plausible reason why union printers should patronize the game, or why space in a union paper should be utilized by such stuff? We think not. Give us a rest.

WEARY WILLIE.

Fifth Division.

H. M. McElfresh is Slug 36 in Alley 6. James Brooks is working at the work.

E. J. King has been removed from the "Y" to Alley 7.

Frank A. Roderick has been promoted to the proof room.

George Schoenerman commenced work on the "Y" Thursday.

The machine for "boiling" type is in operation, with George Tracy at the helm.

Charlie Danenhowe, ex-foreman of "Old Botany Bay," is working in alley 3.

T. O'Sullivan holds cases in the First Division. He was succeeded by H. C. Underwood.

Al. Bowen has charge of the "Y," vice Frank Quigley, who was transferred to the Second Division.

There has been another change of slug number along the line, and just at present it is difficult to tell "just where he is at."

Time-keeper W. R. Love was given cases in the Fourth Division Saturday. His former position is now presided over by E. C. Jones.

M. J. Scannell, formerly of this Division, is presiding over the printing department of the Weather Bureau, at Jacksonville, Fla. His headquarters is at the Carleton Hotel.

X. RAY.

Night Bill Force.

Brother Irving may not have a college education but he has a smattering of all the sciences.

Why is it that the report of the Union's committee on the civil service was not printed in the Typographical Journal?

I am pleased that Prius was so impressed with my verse of a few weeks ago. But while he was looking for comparisons why did he overlook Mrs. Leo Hunter and Cos Rodier?

I am not in the habit of throwing bouquets, but it is my belief that there is not another make-up in the building who has any the best of Chris. Auracher. His uniformly good and rapid work in making up the bills is a matter of comment.

At the last Union meeting I attended Charlie Miller was interrupted in one of his flights of oratory by a drunken man who called him a liar. Charlie asked the president to have the man ejected, but the president ignored the request, and the inevitable conclusion is that the president agreed with the drunken man.

I am grieved to announce it, but the District artillery will probably lose the services of Little Jakey. His company has been dismantled and under the new order of things hereafter on dress parades Jakey will take the place of

Your Spring Clothing

Need not be Custom-made to be perfect fitting—perfect wearing. We are selling elegant Suits at \$7.50, \$10, and \$12 that we guarantee as to Fit, Style, and Wear.

Continental Clothing House,

GODFREY. MOORE & CO.
Eleventh and F Streets.

one of the "lead" mules. Aside from the fact that his new duties are not in keeping with his ideas of military usages Jakey was not constructed for a beast of burden, and in all probability the proper officers will be called on to accept his resignation.

I pity the man who from lack of education cannot read the English language, but I loathe the man who assays to write it when, because of mental dullness or organic trouble that has changed his brain to a fungus growth, he is incapable of understanding it when it is properly written. In commenting on the promotion of a gentleman of my acquaintance from compositor to private secretary to the Public Printer, I stated that it was a compliment to our craft that the powers that be should consider as sufficient recommendation for important promotion the fact that the man was a capable printer. Taking this for a text the individual from the Fourth Division who subscribes himself Weary Willie says I probably think I am getting in my work with the private secretary, and advises me to give him a column next time. It is unnecessary for me to deny any such intention as he seeks to credit me with, for no man not afflicted with a spavined understanding could put such a construction on it. Willie's items have been a source of profound wonder to me. Posing as a baseball critic his productions in that line indicate that he makes a specialty of practicing inshoots with high balls. I have marveled at the graceful ease with which he jots down his extremely crude ideas in such delightful hoboeseque language, but I was conscious of a feeling of resentment when I read the following from Willie's last week:

"The base insinuation that I hail from Kentucky is a deadly insult that can be wiped out only by blood or—drinks."

The insinuation on which you want to realize a few schooners, Willie, was only what I will term in language intelligible to yourself, a "jolly." No one, even if his acquaintance with the productions of Kentucky writers extended no further than to those of Maud S. would for one moment accredit you to that great and glorious State. No, Willie, you write like a man whose talents have been developed in some narrow congested strip of territory, some small unsophisticated place—I will say like the State of Delaware, where a man who has become an expert in the manufacture of a noxious odor seeks to use his rare accomplishments as a credential to the United States Senate. I hope, Willie, you will not get the drinks. What you are most in need of is a few purgative pellets. But it is a waste of labor to lambast a donkey, so au revoir, Willie, but not good-bye.

PAT FLUSH.

A Problem.

The four carpenters organizations have for several weeks had under consideration a proposition to pool their interests. Joint committees have met, but as yet nothing definite has been accomplished.

The coming together upon an equitable basis seems difficult. How to do it is as yet an unsolved problem, and it will require wise and calm deliberation, prompted by honest motives to harmonize and combine incongruous elements.

A glance at the local history of the past gives but little encouragement for the future. Men, however, sometimes learn from experience, and, under adverse conditions, they for the time being are much more tolerant and placable than they are under the condition of mastery and absolute dictation.

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Meals Cooked to Order

Frank Kast,

WINES, — LIQUORS, — CIGARS.
733 North Capitol Street
Opposite G. P. O.

ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Typographical Temple 423 G street northwest.

Milford Spohn, President, No. 1318 Eighth street northwest. J. J. Crowley, secretary, 509 M street southwest. Jarvis B. Moulden, assistant secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. W. C. Brunger, Secretary, 1637 Third street N. W.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Secretary, 809 D street northeast.

BRICKLAYERS.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Thos. Sullivan, Secretary, 84 Myrtle street northeast.

CIGARMAKERS.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Secretary, 3143 Dunbarton avenue.

COLO. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets every third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. W. W. Maloney, Acting Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE—MACHINISTS

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Charles H. Squier, 812 East Capitol street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in their hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. T. E. Bessman, Secretary, 712 Thirteenth street northwest.

ENGINEERS—No. 6678.

Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORN-ICE WORKERS.

Meets every Wednesday evening at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, 311 O street southwest.

HOD CARRIERS.

Meets first and third Monday of each month in Haven's Hall, C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Samuel Preston, President.

HORSESHOERS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Secretary, 616 North Capitol street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Electrical Workers Hall, No. 628 Louisiana avenue northwest.

William Silver, President, 49 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. J. M. Boyce, secretary, 400 8th St. N. W.

BARBERS—LOCAL No. 21.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Buena Vista Hall, 719 Sixth street northwest. John A. Kaine, Secretary, 363 O street southwest.

BREWERY WORKERS—No. 118.

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry Haberle, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue northwest. L. F. Burner, Secretary, 1222 S street northwest.

MUSICIANS.

Columbia Musicians' Protective Association, Local No. 14, A. F. of M., meets second and fourth Friday in each month at 11 a. m. in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. E. E. Gessler, recording secretary.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

Meets first and third Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 268 Louisiana avenue northwest. W. M. White, Secretary, 43 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

PAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. E. P. Lynch, Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

Meets every Thursday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 626 Louisiana avenue northwest. Fred. W. Goulden, Secretary.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. John W. Small, 2918 M street northwest.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Meets second Saturday of each month in Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, second and fourth Thursday in each month. William Silver, Secretary, 49 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

STEREOTYPERS.

Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Joseph F. Torrens, 535 Tenth street southwest.

General Labor Notes.

The bakers have granted their 182d charter.

A labor headquarters, costing \$3,000, was built at Missoula, Mont.

During the last quarter the painters organized twenty new unions.

Six charters were issued to as many new unions of tailors last month.

Stage hands at Marion, Ind., won in a contest with a theatrical manager.

Bridge and structural iron workers of Chicago lead a great strike on May 1.

The cracker bakers of Cincinnati succeeded in having several large firms adopt their union label.

Buffalo bricklayers successfully resisted an attempt to revive the nine-hour day. They work eight hours.

The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has organized local unions at Erie, Pa., and Des Moines.

All the employees of the Auditorium Hotel and annex, Chicago, struck last week against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Unions in the building trades at Cleveland are making large additions to their membership since their successful move for the eight-hour day.

The Pittsburg street railway company has established a court for the trial of its employees, but the latter declare that it is not a temple of justice.

At a big meeting of railroad men in Chicago lately, instead of protesting against legislation opposed to railways, those present went on record as favoring government ownership. Good sense, that.

New York Bakers' Union, No. 7, has instructed its delegates to the convention of the International Union to move to have the compulsory strike, sick, death, and out-of-work funds abolished.

All Are Fair.

It is reported that the steamfitters have removed the ban from the several unfair steamfitting firms which have been listed as unfair for some time.

It is not generally understood why this action was taken. No doubt the steamfitters have good reasons for doing what they did. As they are directly interested the lifting of these boycotts was a matter for their sole consideration, and it is hoped that the members will be benefited thereby.

A Good Example.

The demand made by the Cleveland, Ohio, building trades unions for an eight hour working day was very generally granted by the contractors. Only six of the latter are reported to be holding off. The demand was made by twenty-three unions, representing nineteen crafts. Painters are meeting with some trouble, owing to the fact that they have also demanded higher wages.

They Do Not Want Our Patronage.

The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor and are not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Steamfitters.

ZELLERS & SHECKELS.
JOHNSON & MORRIS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
METZEROTT'S MUSIC STORE.

It is always understood that when a party does not desire to maintain friendly and helpful relations with organized labor that the organized workman should withhold his patronage and deal elsewhere.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER
May 3. One Week. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Not the Greatest on Earth, but near it

EDWARD J. RUSH'S

White Crook
BURLESQUE COMPANY

Introducing the Extravagant Burletta,

"Columbia's Reception,"
An Olio of Features.
The Funny Burletta,

"My Friend From Indiana."

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Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.,

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Telephone 1138.

The Washington Brewery Co.

deserves to be patronized by organized labor

BECAUSE

it has always exhibited consideration and friendship for the working class.

BESIDES

it makes the BEST BEER!

Harry Williams, Gen'l Mgr.

National Capital Brewing Co.,

14th and D S. E.

Capacity 100,000 Barrels.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

Workingmen

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The Trades Unionist

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The Secretaries of the various labor organizations are requested to send in their orders for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipt Blanks, Bill Heads, Constitutions, or anything in the line of Printing, and have it done in an Artistic manner by Union men.

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The Albert Brewing Co.,

E. F. ABNER, Sole Proprietor.

Brewers of Genuine Old Lager—Bavarian Style.

25th and F Streets, N. W.

JOHN CONNOR,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
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Washington, D. C.

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Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines,
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MECHANICS' RESTAURANT,
1139 Seventh Street, N. W.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
Tannhaeuser, Pabst, and Washington
Brewery Co's Beer a Specialty.
Free Lunch from 12 to 2. Saturday
from 4 to 11.
Beer served in mugs.

Germania Maennerchor Halle,

AUGUST SCHWARZ, Prop.

827 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

(Bakers' Headquarters).

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WASHINGTON BRANCH, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VOL. I.—No. 47.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

[\$1 Per Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Business of Importance to the Allied Crafts.

Grievance of the Engineers' Union—Non-Union Soft Stonecutters at the City Postoffice.

Delegates from twenty organizations were present at the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, and much business of importance to the allied crafts was disposed of.

Under the order of reports of committees Delegate Owens, of the committee appointed to see Messrs. Randall and Blake, relative to the employment of union painters on the repair of their boats reported that so far Knights of Labor had been employed exclusively. The committee was continued, and directed to see the parties again and demand that union labor be at least recognized. The demand is regarded as equitable and will be insisted upon by the committee.

The following grievance was submitted by the Engineer's Union and referred to the grievance committee, with orders to report at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union:

"At a regular meeting of the Engineer's Union No. 6678, A. F. of L., held Tuesday, April 20, the following gentlemen and places of business were voted unfair, and recommend to the Central Labor Union to be placed upon the unfair list:

Capital Steam Laundry, 512 Eighth street northwest; John A. Barrick's boarding house and lunch room, 513 Twelfth street northwest; Charles E. Barrick, plumber, 214 Thirteenth street southwest; Edward T. Davidson, 1110 Fourth street northwest, who is an agent and solicitor for this laundry."

The engineers request that the laundry and the persons named being connected therewith be placed on the unfair list for the reasons that a member of their union was discharged for demanding union wages, and also because the employees are not permitted to organize, and are worked under very unfair conditions, it being stated that they are worked twelve and thirteen hours for the pittance of three dollars a week. The committee will fully investigate the matter and report before final action is taken by the central body.

Delegate Owens, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, stated that Mr. Glenn, the contracting painter doing the work on the apartment house of Mr. Stilson Hutchins, Fourteenth and U Streets northwest, refuses to employ members of his union, and stated that he would employ Knights of Labor exclusively. Secretary Crowley was directed to inform Mr. Hutchins of these facts, which are regarded as a discrimination favorable to those who are not parties to the recent contract.

Delegate Silver reported that non-union soft stonecutters were employed by a contractor doing work at new city postoffice. The matter was referred to the grievance committee.

Under the order of new business, Joel W. Cross tendered his resignation as chairman of the grievance committee, which was accepted. Mr. Cross stated as a reason for retiring from the committee his engagement at the case which would not permit him to devote the attention to the committee that he desired. Mr. Cross was a very efficient member of the committee, and his resignation is regretted by those who can appreciate an earnest, intelligent, worker in the interest of organized labor.

Delegate Patterson of the Electrical Workers, reported that electricians at the United States Capitol, under the superintendency of Christian Glenn, were required to work twelve hours a day, and that he had informed them that if they joined the union they would be discharged.

If the statements made during the consideration of the report are correct,

and it is said they can be proven. These employees in the Capitol building are worked under conditions not far removed from the sweat shop employee. The matter was referred to a special committee, which was instructed to see the responsible parties in charge, and formally protest against the condition imposed, also against Mr. Glenn's exclusion of union labor. They were further instructed to ascertain all the facts in the case, and have the responsible parties prosecuted for a violation of the eight-hour law.

Delegate Cannon, of the Journeymen Tailors Union No. 188, J. T. U. of A., submitted a statement prepared by his organization for indorsement by the Central Labor Union. The statement which will be published as a circular letter and widely distributed is as follows:

"The attention of citizens of Washington is respectfully called to some conditions that prevail in the tailoring trade that are of vital importance to all men who wear custom-made clothing. The sweat shops system that curses our civilization prevailed to a great extent in the manufacture of clothing.

The sweat shops are dens of misery, filthy, unhealthy, and distributors of contagious diseases that often exist in sweat shops, and is carried out on clothing that is manufactured therein. The only sure protection to the customer is to patronize merchant tailors of our own city who are known to do a clean, respectable business, having their clothing manufactured in clean workshops.

The only guarantee that decent conditions of manufacture prevail is the fact that the establishment employs union tailors, paying them union wages that enables the workmen to live like men and not like sweat-shop slaves.

The evidence of union condition is the attachment of the union label to the garment. A fac simile of the tailors' union label appears herewith, and we ask the people of Washington who believe in fair conditions for the worker, who desire to patronize home labor in preference to the sweat shops of the large cities to demand the union label on custom made clothing manufactured by the merchant tailors of Washington. We ask your help as humanitarians to assist in the abolition of the sweat-shop system.

Demand our label and this end will be achieved."

Journeymen Tailors Union No. 188, J. T. U. of A. The union label will be found on all clothing made by G. W. Herold, No. 702 Ninth street northwest.

Just Every-Day Life.

From the constant reference to the G. P. O. by my brother scribblers on the daily press, a stranger would be led to believe the office were in the condition in which Tom Reed depicted the Jerry Simpson district, that of "chaos." On the Public Printers return he found on guard practically the same cordon he left in charge three years before. I take it much can not go amiss with thrice tried trustees at the desk of the preparer and the bank of the make-up.

Speaking of that quality known as influence, a philosopher friend remarked some time since that the best place in town to get influence is the corner of F and Fifteenth. And then if you think a minute you will recall the Western Union Telegraph Office is located on the southeast corner. In other words, keep in touch with good people over the States. He goes Frank G. Carpenter's plan, that of "getting letters on letters," one better. You see two young men in like departmental. One will let his influence run down at the heel, while the other apparently takes for his motto the word "entrench," and each quadrennial show-down finds him stronger than before. The latter is called in the vernacular "smooth;" he is only keeping a friend at court.

Asked to define a Walker Miller bet, would say it is where one bets \$2 to \$4 that Fitzsimmons will win, and \$2 even that Corbett wins. A regular can't-lose-me-Charlie.

H. S. SUTTON.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS

The Executive Council Call on Speaker Reed.

Addresses by President Gompers and Vice-Presidents McGuire and Duncan—The Memorial.

A few days ago, during the session of the executive council of the American Federation, held in this city the representatives of that body with the advisory board met Speaker Reed in his room at the Capitol and urged the consideration by Congress of matters of labor legislation.

President Gompers and Vice Presidents McGuire and Duncan addressed the Speaker, who in reply stated in substance that the present session of Congress was called to consider tariff legislation, and that no attention would be given to general legislation until that matter was disposed of.

The following memorial was presented to Mr. Reed, also to prominent members of both Houses of Congress and President McKinley:

"GENTLEMEN: Multitudes of our working people—American citizens—at this hour are suffering humiliating poverty and countless privations, and look to you for speedy relief. Last fall they were promised helpful legislation, and they expect it from you without unnecessary delay. In no party spirit we appeal to you to heed the wants and to promptly meet this unparalleled situation in the true spirit of American patriotism.

"With industry half paralyzed, trade stagnant, values depressed and shrunken; with enterprise stifled and the productive powers of labor palsied; with our commerce listless on the seas and our immense resources blighted, we bid you haste the return of better times, to inspire confidence and bring cheer and comfort to the homes of the million of citizens who now seek work and wages in vain.

"In the name of the producers in shop and factory, in mill and mine, in the fields and on our lakes and seas, in behalf of the toilers out of work and of those underpaid, we urge on you the necessity of legislative relief. The destitution among the honest, proud and industrious people of our land, though half-hidden, is ever increasing, more and more appalling. The hopes they had are fast turning to gloomy despair.

"Invention, machinery, the subdivision of labor, and the countless labor-dispensing appliances to cheapen production, even in the best of times, disturb permanency of employment, tend to reduce wages and intensify competition in nearly every field of labor. Added to this the unrestricted flow of immigration from abroad, the organization of trusts, the centralization and concentration of capital in the manifold industries—all make the existence of the workingmen more hard and precarious. These changing conditions, unknown in our forefather's times, must be met not by promises, broken to the hopes, but by substantial and remedial legislation at the hands of Congress.

"We, therefore, most respectfully memorialize the President, Cabinet and Congress of the United States for the enactment of these measures.

"1. Amendment to the Federal eight-hour law, so as to secure its practical enforcement on all public work, by or for the United States Government, whether done by contract, sub-contract or day work. We are sternly opposed to the evasions and violations of the present eight-hour law by the heads of departments and officials in the Federal service.

"2. A remodeling of our immigration laws, so as to secure an enlarged protection to American citizens and their families.

"3. Reform in the national banking system and in the issuance of the currency of the United States, so to secure the people from the possibilities and disasters of financial crisis.

"4. Liberal appropriations for Government public works, and for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

"By the prompt adoption of these relief measures at the hands of Congress, we firmly believe some degree of prosperity may be restored and the condition of the people bettered. We assure you the millions are now in no disposition to be trifled with. They are fast becoming desperate, and deep are their mutterings of discontent. They desire to realize some of the prosperity so freely promised on the stump six months ago.

"Over three millions of willing workers are idle; shall they appeal to you in vain? Shall the interests of trusts, syndicates, monopolies, corporations and moneyed men remain of more importance than the welfare of the toilers? We trust not. We still believe the people's Representatives are not dead to the public welfare. We ask that they rise to the patriotism of this great occasion and hasten to bring relief to the masses of their fellow-citizens."

Retired from Business.

The Independent Order of the Knights of Labor, which was formed in 1895 at Columbus, Ohio, and which was composed of those assemblies who were disgusted with the corrupt practices of the officials of the Knights of Labor, which they charge was exposed from time to time, has disbanded.

In an address issued by the executive board to the members of the order, after specifying several instances of notorious crookedness upon the part of those in control of the Knights of Labor, they conclude with the following statement:

"After two years of honest and energetic work, during which every honorable effort has been employed whereby the I. O. K. of L. might meet the extraordinary emergency which forced it into existence—viz.: the rescue of grand and noble principles from corrupting influences which sought its destruction—experience clearly teaches us that our movement can hope for little, if any further success than what has already been achieved. Having, therefore, reached that point beyond which our usefulness as an organization cannot grow, your general officers have, after the most careful deliberation, concluded that loyalty to the best interests of those whom we are organized to protect demands that our order's strength should be transferred as soon as possible to such organizations as can best meet the needs of the toiling masses of earth.

"With a view to keeping the principles to the front, it has been decided to advise all mixed assemblies of the order to join the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, an organization now rapidly coming to the front, whose plan of organization requires no charter or initiation fees, but which proposes a basis for educational propagation and relief that is up with the development of the times. To the trade assemblies is recommended that they connect themselves with the national organizations of their respective crafts and make the coming year one of that much talked of 'getting together' which the leaders of the past have expatiated upon.

"There can be no doubt in the minds of reasonable people at this time but that duality of craft organizations means disaster. Let us lead the way for a uniting of craft organizations and the building up of a distinctively educational and economic organization. The I. O. K. of L. has established itself and is out of debt, but it is very evident to us that a further adherence to the name Knight of Labor will be construed even by our friends as ignorance of the true facts or a blind bigoted adhesion to a name under which we cannot hope to advance organization on honest lines."

The articles published in the Times and Post of Monday regarding the accident which befell Mr. Thomas Walsh, jr., were incorrect in several important particulars. The accident and the trouble leading thereto occurred at Four-and-a-half and Virginia avenue southwest instead of at the Seventh street wharf. Mr. Walsh and his brother, together with several friends, after spending a pleasant Sunday at Capt. Randall's delightful resort, River View, were returning to their homes when attacked by a crowd of negro ruffians, and in defending themselves Mr. Thomas Walsh, jr., was slightly injured.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

A Largely Attended Meeting of the Council.

An Unusually Long Session, During Which Business of Vital Importance Was Transacted.

The regular weekly meeting of the Building Trades Council was held last Tuesday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. President William Silver presided, and J. M. Boyce was secretary.

Ten of the building trades allied with the council were represented and much business of vital importance to the different crafts was disposed of.

The session was an unusually long one and the council did not adjourn until a late hour.

It was decided that the proceedings would not be made public at this time, as the business of the evening was at a progressive stage, and that it would not be politic to give the proceedings publicity until the important matters under consideration are finally disposed of.

Join the Union.

A word with you my non-union friend. You never joined a union; you failed to see in what way it would benefit you, and you can get along without it. This is your view of the matter. Well, let us see. Suppose we all hold that view, what then? The unions out of the way, one man would be as good as another; every man would be for himself, the Lord for us all, and the devil might take the hindmost. So you think. Very good. You are holding a steady situation, and receiving, say, \$20 a week. A man comes along looking for work. He is hard up. He is a good workman. He offers his services to your employer at a dollar per week less than you are getting. Your employer is human, and accepts the offer. What is the result? You change places with the man out of a job, walk the streets until you are disgusted, and go and offer your services to some other employer for anything you can get. Do you perceive? Just look that point square in the face, my non-union friend, and you will see that the result will be a beautiful example of "reduction descending," as we call it in school, and you can continue the process until you are working for nothing. This is one reason why you should join the union.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

A Change of Management.

The saloon at 937 D street northwest, lately run and managed by Charles E. Miller, a well-known character in typographical circles, has been taken possession of by Mr. Jesse T. Wilver. The business, under the new management, will be carried on in a first-class manner, and will deal in union label goods and cater to the union labor men of the city of Washington. It shall be the aim of the new management to serve nothing but first-class goods to their patrons and thereby earn the respect and good will of all union men in the city. J. M. McGowan has been engaged as one of the "mixerologists" in the business, and as he has a host of friends in the city, and especially among union men, we guarantee to our readers a "run for their money" with Mac. We have no doubt but that the business will prosper under the new management.

Labor Notes.

Erie (Penn.) paperhangers, painters and decorators want the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour on April 1.

New York Central Labor Union opposes a bill to send the product of convict labor to South American ports.

Toledo has been selected as the national headquarters of the Bicycle Workers' Union, and Buffalo will have the next convention.

During 1894 and 1895, when the New York coat tailors were an organized body, workmen received from \$9 to \$15 weekly. A high average for longer hours of labor to-day is \$6 a week, while many workers receive less than \$5.

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union
and Building Trades Council,
A. F. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

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SUBSCRIPTION
One year (in advance) - - - \$1
Six months (in advance) - - - 50c.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called **THE TRADES UNIONIST**, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments,

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper, **THE TRADES UNIONIST**, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions published in the initial issue of **THE TRADES UNIONIST**.

MILFORD SPORN, President.

JOS. F. TORRENS, Secretary.

The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to **THE TRADES UNIONIST**.

Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse **THE TRADES UNIONIST**, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

A SHOWING OF TEETH.

It is seldom necessary to record the proceedings of the local Federation for the reason that the local Federation seldom does anything which deserves to be reported.

At the last meeting, however, an innocent delegate from one of the very few trades unions represented unintentionally spoke a word in defense of trades unionism, and the old spirit was revived and there was a vicious showing of teeth along the entire line.

The question provoked was the merits of trades unionism, incidentally involving the interests of those organizations as they related to the federation. As usual, the overwhelming K. of L. majority roundly and soundly lashed the submerged trade union minority, and as of old, declared that they had no rights or interests which they were bound to respect.

As usual the bosses were at the front and beneath the "noble shield" they worked the ancient racket along the well-worn lines.

Why an inconsiderate delegate should brave the anger and vengeance of the gods by attempting to learn the personnel of the local Federation remains to be answered. Why another should have spoken a word in defense of trades unionism at that time and in that place remains to be explained. In fact the reason is yet to be given for any trades unionist being a dispised and insignificant part of this rump organization.

But they were there and they caught it hot last Tuesday night. The duty of disciplining the perverse trades unionist was assumed principally by Joseph K. Potter, of Carpenter's Assembly 1748, and Mr. Boyd, of the Musician's Assembly.

These gentlemen expressed the general sentiment of their element in their denunciation of trades unionism, and the expression of a desire to consign any one having any connection with a union organization to the deepest depths of the "demnition bow-wows."

Fortunately they are impotent, and the heathen in his rage may revile and say strange things which impresses the wise man with the necessity for the maintenance of organization to protect the honest workers from the banditti without as well as from the skulking pirates within, who in their vanity like the Pharisee, thank God that they are not like other men; while other men who have an honest regard for themselves have abundant cause to thank God that they are not like these latter-day Pharisees who, when prominent in any movement, are actuated solely by the selfish principle of taking care of themselves and commending the hindmost to the tender mercies of the devil.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA POT.

For several days there has been rumors of war between the forces of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation. So far as can be ascertained, the rumors emanate from Mr. John W. Hayes, who has permitted his usual serenity to be disturbed for some reason known only to himself.

Under a "scare head" article in a late issue of a paper of this city the innocent soul of the peace-loving citizen is disturbed by such lines as these: "Preparing for the fight." "The Knights of Labor laying plans for war." "Master Workman Sovereign on his way to the scene of trouble."

Now, this information, if true, is of no interest to any one save those who will profit and fatten from a conflict of forces.

If the information is correct the working people throughout the country, with several exceptions, will be spared the terrible infliction of fratricidal war.

Mr. Hayes, the Napoleon of the coming struggle, has chosen the battlefields. "The hardest battles," he says, "will probably take place in Boston and Baltimore, Washington coming in for a big share of the skirmishing."

This is shocking to the people of this District. We could regard the battle from afar with some complacency, but when there is allotted to us "a big share of skirmishing" it is high time to protest. Why can't Hayes and his scrappers repair to the classic bogs and fens of Buzzard's Point and have it out once for all?

Why involve those who desire peace in a war which can only result in humiliation and irreparable injury to the victor.

In the meantime, we will wait for the shots on the skirmish line and if, perchance, the forces from the fields of Boston and Baltimore invade the District we will meet them as "Old Hickory" met the forces of Packenham—we won't shoot until we can see the white in the enemy's eye.

THE AGE OF GREED.

Writers and speakers refer to this as to the age of enlightenment and Christian civilization. But is this reference correct? The spectacle of great nations, professedly Christian, aiding a Pagan country to subdue and subjugate Christian Greece, the very cradle of learning and civilization, is sufficient to contradict the statement that we are either civilized or Christianized. This is truly the age of greed. "Filthy lucre" is the reigning god. The European powers see profit in sheltering the unspeakable Turk, hence Christianity, civilization, and everything else must give way to solid gain. The Ottoman Empire is rotten to the core, and for years has been on the eve of dissolution, but the Powers have jealously watched for an advantage in the division of territory, and that alone has served to maintain the Turkish government in all her rottenness. Opponents of Christianity can find much to rejoice in through the action of

these Powers. The cannon is ever ready to pour forth its deadly shot when gold is in the balance, but manhood, Christianity, and civilization has no defender. Alas, for our decay! And in all these things the foot of the oppressor is bearing harder and harder upon the neck of labor. Toilers are regarded as so many animals. Is there not the spirit of revolution in the air? Would not revolution be just under the circumstances?

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metz-erott's Music Store.

To all Unions and Wage Workers:

While you have indorsed the boycott by vote, what have you done in other ways to bring it to a successful end? Are you making requests of your friends to support the cause of unpaid labor, or are you standing by while your friends buy their supplies from dealers who support the theater by displaying the Columbia Theater play bills in their store windows and about their places of business, and who sell their patronage for a theater ticket, which to some of them seem to be of more value than the good wishes of the mechanic and laborer.

Is the cause of labor a just one, and have we as men a right to make our causes known and bring to public notice the men who deprive us of our earnings. Every word that has been published relating to the non-payment of labor on the Columbia Theater and Metz-erott's Music Store can be proven, and the Metz-erott's cannot deny it. Let those who deal in goods for public use, and all who cater to the public—"grocers, druggists, cigar dealers, lunch rooms, restaurants, barber shops," and all others decide for themselves, which of the two they prefer, the trade of the wage earner, or the decoration of their windows by Columbia Theater cards, and the present of an occasional ticket, which is at times thrown in.

Let all wage workers who find the Columbia Theater cards in store windows, deal at a store or shop which favors workmen being paid for their labor.

The following business men believe in paying labor, are with us in this boycott, and we recommend them to favorable notice.

J. F. GERHOLD, barber shop,
14th street N. W.

The Barbers' Union will please note the fact that Mr. Gerhold complains that he has never been visited by the barbers in relation to the taking out of the Columbia placards.

G. W. HURLEBAUS, druggist,
14th and V street N. W.

A. M. DANIELS, druggist,
1900 14th street N. W.

R. L. MAIN, grocer,
1522 14th street N. W.

The following business men prefer the Columbia Theater and are opposed to the cause of labor:

Have Columbia Bills in Window.

W. D. HUMPHRIES, grocer,
1534 14th street N. W.

J. W. HARRIS, furniture,
1710 14th street N. W.

VINCENT SPRIGUZZA, shoemaker
1528 14th street N. W.

GEO. W. LYLES, roofing, etc.,
1308 14th street N. W.

Oyster house, 1932 14th St. N. W.

Stationery store, 1624 14th St. N. W.

Confectionery, 1824 14th St. N. W.

Cigar store, 1630 14th St. N. W.

Kozel's restaurant, 14th St. N. W.

L. Geyer, tailor, 738 14th St. N. W.

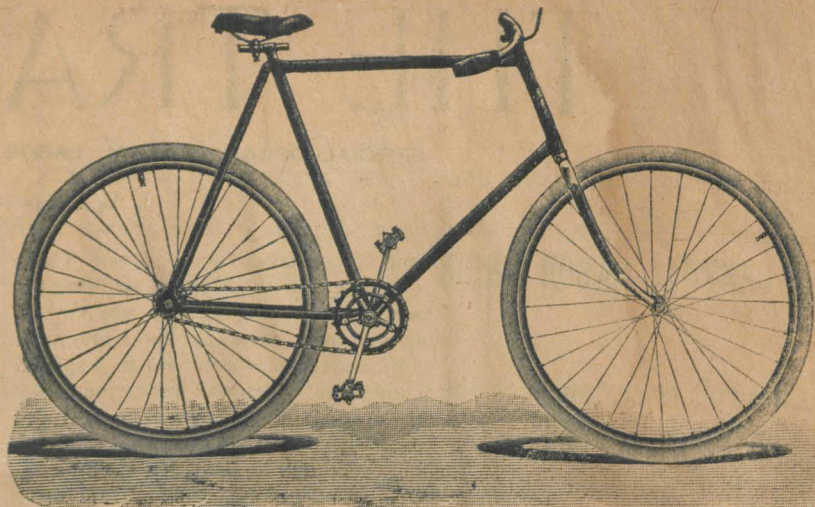
ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metz-erott's Music Store.

The wage-earner and the public may desire to know why the boycott has been placed on the above places, and, in explanation, I will state that the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of the theater, and the work which was done about the store, have not been paid in full—about two thousand dollars yet being due for labor performed.

The shortage of payments commenced on October 19, 1896. On which date workmen were requested to wait until Monday, October 21, for the pay due for the week ending October 19. The reason given was that the cashier had neglected to go to the bank in time. At 4.10 p. m. on the 21st the



STERLING BICYCLES.

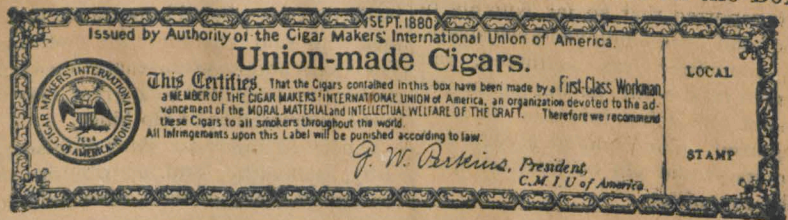
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The construction and material is the very best. Ask riders their opinion of the **STERLING**? Make your bicycle home with **U. S. SUNDRIES, REPAIRING, and RENTING.**

W. ROY MITCHELL,
14th street and N. Y. Avenue.

Do You Smoke? If You Do, Look for Blue Label on the Box.



As Beautiful as a Picture

Is the Clothing that comes from—

HERMAN'S, CLOTHING HOUSE,
738 7th, St. Cor. H.

men were paid for the past week. On the following Saturday the workmen were again requested to wait until Monday for their pay. The reason given being "shortage of funds," but that it would be made all right on Monday. Monday came, and Wednesday came, and Saturday was set as a pay day, when all were positively to be paid in full. Saturday came, bringing more excuses, but no money. Statements were given out that the money to pay the labor was coming from this or that place. However, between the promises given and the nails driven the theater was placed in a condition to enable them to open the theater on the date as advertised, which latter part seems to be all that the Metz-erott's were aiming at. The average amount of wages due to mechanics for labor performed is about fifty dollars each.

All fair and honorable means have been used to obtain the money due the workmen, but up to the present time without success. Letters to Mr. Frank Metz-erott requesting a consultation in relation to payment on a reasonable basis have all been ignored.

I would now ask you as business men and wage earners: "Do you believe it is right to give your patronage to places or parties who decline to pay for labor performed." And let me call your attention to one fact, that labor, be it organized or unorganized, always supports those who support them.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

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D. E. Tyrrell, Elliott's.
O. P. Runley, National Publishing Co.

AROUND THE PRINTERIES.

Correspondents are please requested
to send in their communications not
later than Thursday.

We haven't heard from Nolle yet.

First Division.

Everything is quiet in the First once more.

Eddie Ryansometimes brings a large red apple to the office.

A detail from the day and night force worked Sunday on the tariff bill.

What has happened? We have not had a raffle in our division in over two weeks.

We have heard many indorsements of our utterance last week concerning one Jesse Ulysses Grant.

Subscribers in the First who do not receive the TRADES UNIONIST regularly should make complaint to the Chairman, Alley 4.

Between keeping pick-ups on bills ready for the "comps," occasionally making-up, etc., Nelson, of alley 12, has been kept pretty busy of late.

Louis Napoleon Carroll was the first to set the pace of fashion for the other Beau Brummels of the First. He was out Monday with a straw hat adorning his well-formed cranium.

Those who believe they will be dismissed with the incoming public printer can find ample consolation in stretching out their desires beyond the brief span of their present existence and live in the future.

Jimmie Brennan positively denies that he anticipates taking gas to have his hair cut. He prides himself on his ability to grow a fine head of nature's adornment. Charley Leeds says he would be satisfied with half as much.

It was stated directly by Senator Gallinger in the Senate Wednesday that in order to get in the G. P. O. that in order to get in the G. P. O. workshop one was compelled to make 12 consecutive hops on one foot. We wonder if the junior Senator of New Hampshire had the women in mind also?

Mr. George Christie has resigned to accept a more lucrative position. He is to take charge of the Winchester (Va.) Times. We wish him success in (Va.) Times. We wish him success in its fullest sense. May the paper grow to such an extent that he will be obliged to send here for the large

number of union printers who are daily seeking employment.

MERTON.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol Street.

Third Division.

"Charity covers a multitude of shams."—Funny Roberts.

"Be fit for more than the thing you are now doing."—Mutchler.

"What we place most hopes upon generally proves fatal."—Our Corbett Cranks.

Dave Pollock is now in the proof room holding copy for Friend Steele. It is safe to say "Sheeny" is earning his salary.

Jim Alford, of the Night Proof Room, who has been quite ill, is steadily improving. This will be good news to his many friends.

Harry Watson is the only man in this Division who has acted in every capacity from the case to the foremanship. Harry is as popular as he is thoroughly competent, and may be some day we will see him a "regular" high muck-a-muck as a result.

Of course Big Six's ball was the success that the Craftsman claims. We can not see how it could otherwise be with Charley Ferguson, the master of ceremonies. Charley's business efficiency and charming personality can not be excelled by any member of Big Six.

The saddest news we have heard for a long time is from the pale, thin lips of Senator McGraw. "Be faith, and I had a hundred up on Fitz and drew her down before the fight! Now, phat do you think o' that? I always knowed gamblin' was not me fort; and its a preacher I ought to be! T'ell with you, Gallagher; phat are yez laughin' at?"

The Union Printer and American Craftsman is a most interesting and widely read union paper. It is largely sought after in Washington and the supply is never sufficient to meet the demand. In New York nearly all the boys are subscribers. In this city the majority are borrowers. This is the reason the Craftsman's Washington paid subscriptions are not as many as they otherwise would be.

T. Frank Morgan, he of the Eastern Sho', created great consternation among his Division associates Wednesday morning by showing up with his hair cut short. He told us confidentially that Eddie Nevils and Harry Outcault informed him several days ago that it was now decidedly bad form to bang the hair in front a la Della Fox and let the same grow untrimmed and uncombed in the back for a longer period than six months.

Pat Haltigan's Printers' Manual is a gem. It is indispensable to the proof-reader and printer whose aim is perfectness. There are a great many little things about the trade that the average printer is not conversant with (H. S. Sutton's opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding) especially in the correct use of words that are single, double and compound, and in divisions as well. Besides there is other exhaustive data that is well to know to be found within the handsome and durable binding of this little vest-pocket encyclopedia.

The Government Printing Office will be represented this season by a strong team in the District League. The G. P. O. A. C. has taken the matter in hand and a very competent committee has been appointed to bring things to a business focus. A skilled battery will be engaged. The following well-known players will be found most acceptably filling these places when the season advances to an interesting state: First base, Fisher, Night Bill Force; second base, Mutchler, Third Division; shortstop, Sweitzer, Bindery; third base, Cadet, Third Division. No names have been mentioned for the fielding positions as yet. Clark, of the First Division, ought to make a good center-fielder. Charley Holmes, with a little practice at gauging balls, would prove a strong candidate for right garden. However, there is plenty of good material in the field for these positions and the sharp competition that is bound to be provoked before the regulars are centered upon will doubtless end in "the survival of the fittest."

UPSON DOWNS.

Nowthat Spring Is Here

Save money by living on the European plan at
Union Printers' Dining and Lunch Room Company,
42 H STREET NORTHWEST.

First-class quality, perfect cleanliness, and low price are special features. Elegant meals. Hot and cold lunches. Oysters in season.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

Record Room.

Bromley called Fitz, but fell down on Dixon.

Bock beer
Is here.

Horace Graham, who was called to Danville, Va., on account of the sudden death of his father, has returned.

All those who were transferred from this division at the close of last session, with the exception of the temporary boys, reported Monday evening.

Freddie Garrison (Charley Sheldon's friend) is called whiskers no longer. Bonini is the only loser. Freddie is thinking of opening a clothing store or peddling shoe strings in the near future.

I would suggest that the different chapels go to the dinner of the Union Printers' Wives' Guild in a body. Such action on our part would greatly encourage the ladies, and would not cost us a cent. What do you think of the idea.

The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons excited the boys in this division, and brought out the fact that the Record has the sportiest chapel in this burg. While the big fight was the all-absorbing topic of conversation two of our boys had a dispute, and decided to settle it in a fair and square scrap. They selected a referee (and he was a dandy). He told them that the same rules that governed the fight at Carson City would prevail, except there would be no clinching. They had an audience of about 200 (no admission). Cuban did not attend, but I am told that they fought two rounds, and the decision was a draw. One of the contestants weighed in 164 pounds of Irish muscle and the other 138 pounds of Dutch nerve. Below is an illustration prepared by the Record cartoonist.



Round 1.—McSorbett (which is not his name) lowered his head and rushed at Fitzimmer (which is not his name), but did not reach, as Fitz ran away. Fitz landed lightly in the air, and Mac countered very neatly in the same place. They then clinched, but the referee made them break. Mac tried the pivot blow, and was warned by the referee that it didn't go. See? Mac then tried to upper cut Fitz, and accidentally caught him in the eye. This was Mac's round.

Round 2.—The men came to the center quickly, and Fitz was real mad. He danced around Mac and tried to get in the serpentine blow. (This is Fitz's own invention.) His actions bewildered Mac, who received a smack in the mouth. Fitz at this point claimed, and was allowed, first blood. Mac again clinched, but the referee quickly separated them. Fitz here claimed that the referee was partial to Mac, saying that he separated him from Mac, but did not separate Mac from him. About this time some one in the galleries shouted "Police!" and the principals took to their heels. After running a couple of squares they stopped, and helping each other put on their coats, separated.

Judge Miller, of the District Police Court, has decided that raffling is

purely a form of gambling and that he will prosecute all such cases brought to his attention. The poor printer may now expect to get that rest from the raffie fiend which he has so long prayed for.

Taking the last meeting in consideration (in fact, ever since Kehoe has been in the chair), it looks to me as if the union has resolved itself into a lime-kiln club. As Joe Eggleston says: "You need neither by-laws, constitution, or a meeting with that duck in the chair."

One of the most exciting and interesting stories that I have listened to for some time was related by Mr. Wiley, of the Night Bill Force. It was his experience with Pawnee Bill in trying to collect for advertising. Pawnee thought that he was going against a tenderfoot, and tried to run a bluff, but was called. This is Wiley's story, and I don't know Pawnee's address.

Tickets for a dinner given by the Union Printers' Wives' Guild can be procured from the chairman. The dinner is given for the benefit of (Mrs. Silvey and others. As the tickets are but 25 cents, it is hoped that members of every chapel will take at least one. The dinner will be served on Wednesday, March 31, between the hours of 4:30 and 7 p. m., at Typographical Temple. The ladies should be encouraged in this most charitable undertaking.

Printers, as a rule, are very easily imposed upon; but when two oldtimers like Joey Bush and Ikey Wear are taken in by an old, worn out, and moss-eaten game, I can not help recording it. While out visiting one night last week they became very hungry, and, ringing up a messenger, sent him to The Post dairy lunchroom after sandwiches for four persons.

The ticket and subscription fakirs continue to harass the poor persecuted printer. When will the p. p. p. get a rest?

The bicycle-talk fiend is now getting in his deadly work, also. A few of his victims are almost ready for St Elizabeth's.

Verily, the good people who love to see a good game should sit upon Mr. Wagner by staying away from his games.

Some of the boys in this division are slower recovering from the effects of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight than were the principals.

Our friend "Stanny" still has a few bottles of "Oil of Joy" for sale. It will cure any old thing. Come early and avoid the rush.

Well, the prize fight is about over, and now comes the baseball fiend. Truly, some people are very much bughousy on that subject.

Guy Odor's new necktie combines all the colors, including that well-known dark brown and the favorite shade of brindle, but red predominates. It is simply gorgeous, and is calculated to make the other society boys in the Fourth envious.

If Wagner happens to get a man who develops into a good player, he is not permitted to stay with the home club, but is traded off for a broken-down, played-out stiff from another club and a few hundred dollars to boot. It is a two to one bet that his best pitcher, McJames, will be traded or sold before the season is a month gone.

What a pity there is not some way of silencing some of the jawsmiths who inflict themselves on the more modest members at each meeting of the Union. Some of these fellows would pine away and die did they not have before the body a proposed amendment to the constitution. In the name of B. Franklin give us a rest.

Speaking of the festive and alluring game, it will be observed that his royal humbuglets, Wagner, is again prepared to give the Washington public the "dinky-dink." It is the same old story about a "strengthened club that will make a strong showing for the pennant," and all that kind of rot. And the truth is, Wagner has got this year, as he has had for several seasons, a lot of beer-drinking, pretzel-eating slobs, who would adorn a blacksmith shop or a cornfield more than they would a diamond. And yet the Washington people continue to gracefully do the sucker act and give up their good money to see an imitation game of ball.

WEARY WILLIE.

Dobbert's Pool Room, No. 719 North Capitol street.

Fifth Division.

John Waller failed to pick the winner in the late great pugilistic event.

J. S. Garner is now an Indian. He is a full fledged member of Idaho tribe.

The cartoonist of the "Y" is not known, but he is an expert for all that.

Oscar S. Shawen was confined to his home for several days the past week by illness.

The baseball enthusiasts are studying the baseball Hoyle. Brother Johnson "roots" for the Baltimore team.

Timothy O'Sullivan is now working alone. His assistant, King, of California, is working again on the "Y."

The work on the Year Book has fallen upon the members of this division. The task is one that is not generally appreciated.

There were several fortunate men in this division who waged their money on Fitz. The greatest odds given was \$20 to \$12 on Corbett.

Our champion fisherman, L. Petrie will soon be in his glory, as it were. The season is getting ripe for catching the gamey member of the finny tribe.

William Kirkland, with his able assistant, Dougherty, entertained a social gathering with the latest selections of music at the home of Mr. John Hayes, New Jersey avenue, on Tuesday evening.

Brother Heffner, of No. 11 1/2 street northeast, was made a happy man one day last week. A bouncing baby boy was the cause of this extra hilarity on his part. It has already been named Benjamin Blackburn Heffner.

Brother Heidenfeldter, if reports be true, has joined the order of bandits. His better half is said to be the young lady with whom he became acquainted during a bicycle incident, the report of which was recently published in this paper. It had to be an elope-

Continued on fourth page.

ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Typographical Temple 423 G street northwest. Milford Spohn, President, No. 1318 Eighth street northwest. J. J. Crowley, secretary, 509 M street southwest. Jarvis B. Moulden, assistant secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest. A. Murray, Secretary, 1107 Tenth street northwest.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Secretary, 809 D street northeast.

BRICKLAYERS.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Thos. Sullivan, Secretary, 84 Myrtle street northeast.

CIGARMAKERS.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Bielig's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Secretary, 3143 Dunbarton avenue.

COLO. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets every third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. C. M. Robinson, Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE—MACHINISTS

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Charles H. Squier, 812 East Capitol street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Meets every Friday evening in their hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. S. M. Wilder, Secretary, 514 Third street northwest.

ENGINEERS—No. 6678.

Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORN-ICE WORKERS.

Meets every Wednesday evening at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, 311 O street southwest.

HOD CARRIERS.

Meets first and third Monday of each month in Havener's Hall, C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Samuel Preston, President.

HORSESHOERS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Secretary, 616 North Capitol street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 508 Eleventh street northwest. William Silver, President, 49 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. J. M. Boyce, secretary, 400 8th St. N. W.

BARBERS—LOCAL No. 21.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Buena Vista Hall, 719 Sixth street northwest. John A. Kaine, Secretary, 363 O street southwest.

BREWERY WORKERS—No. 118.

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock in Bielig's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry Haberle, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue northwest. L. F. Burner, Secretary, 1222 S street northwest.

MUSICIAN'S LEAGUE.

Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. Charles Walden, Secretary.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

Meets first and third Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. W. M. White, Secretary, 43 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

PAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets first and second Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. E. P. Lynch, Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

Meets every Thursday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. Fred. W. Goulden, Secretary.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest. John W. Small, 2918 M street northwest.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Meets second Saturday of each month in Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, second and fourth Thursday in each month. J. J. Crowley, Secretary, 509 M street southwest.

STEREOTYPERS.

Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Joseph F. Torrens, 535 Tenth street southwest.

Continued from third page.

ment, as the "old folks" of the happy bride were opposed to the marriage. The nuptial knot was tied in the city of Baltimore. Verily, the course of true love has no barriers.

Night Bill Force.

The bills continue to flow in and everybody is on the rush.

"Bucky" Wiles and Tom Hoagland are lonesome without "Shorty" Hess and long for his return.

The day men of Seagrave's rooms should be more considerate and have more brevier quads in their cases.

The man who would take another's lower case English "y's" at this stage of the game is not fit to associate with gentlemen.

Why is it that the same men are always detailed for the extra work on Sunday nights? The fair thing to do would be to divide this work up and give all a chance.

In a western city some five years ago I had an experience with a young man just graduated from college that has ever since caused me to regard his species with pitying contempt. This particular bearer of a sheepskin had graduated with high honors and an abundance of pimples. Fresh from his collegiate triumphs he accepted a position as advertising solicitor on a weekly advertising sheet of which I was compositor, editor, foreman and collector. As editor I took liberties with his copy and inserted punctuation marks, which he resented. When he quoted a line of Latin I inserted a wave rule. Stung to the quick he appealed to the proprietor, and the proprietor overruled me and said I should "fol. lit." on all copy furnished by his pimplets. It went on for a few weeks under these conditions without serious bulls until one day I had a chance to give him a knockout blow—and he got it. I ran across a want "ad." which had been marked "t. f." by my learned friend, which read as follows:

FOR SALE—A rocking chair, by an old lady with a cane bottom. No. 1312 Monmouth avenue.

It went in as written, and in due time the old lady appeared and, for an aged woman, her language was extremely forcible. After an executive session of the college man and the proprietor my resignation was demanded, and it was delivered at once along with some choice adjectives fitting to the occasion, and my connection with the Weekly Blot was ended. PAT FLUSH.

They Do Not Want Our Patronage.

The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor and are not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Steamfitters.

ZELLERS & SHECKELS.
JOHNSON & MORRIS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
METZEROTT'S MUSIC STORE.

It is always understood that when a party does not desire to maintain friendly and helpful relations with organized labor that the organized workman should withhold his patronage and deal elsewhere.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER

March 29. One Week. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Fashion Plate of Vaudeville

The Hopkins' Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Company.

—:4:—
SUPERIOR
EUROPEAN
FEATURES.
—:4:—

—:0:—

—:6:—
SUPERB
AMERICAN
NOVELTIES.
—:6:—

The Highest Salaried Vaudeville Organization in Existence.

SEE THE MARVELOUS
KINEMATOGAPHE

Next week—WEBER OLYMPIA.

HEURICH'S

- ☛ That name stands for all that's best in beer. Heurich's
- ☛ "Maerzen" is a pure, dark beer of heavy body and a great
- ☛ muscle giver—it's on draft and in bottles. Heurich's
- ☛ "Senate" is in bottles only. Call for Heurich's and insist
- ☛ on having what you call for. In bottled form order from
- ☛ telephone 634. On draft everywhere.

Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.,

26th and Water Sts. N. W.

Telephone 1138.

The Washington Brewery Co.

deserves to be patronized by organized labor

BECAUSE

it has always exhibited consideration and friendship for the working class.

BESIDES

it makes the BEST BEER!

Harry Williams, Gen'l Mgr.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

Workingmen

—Send Your Printing to—

The Trades Unionist

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The Secretaries of the various labor organizations are requested to send in their orders for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipt Blanks, Bill Heads, Constitutions, or anything in the line of Printing, and have it done in an Artistic manner by Union men.

CROSS & MOULDEN,

1237 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

JOHN CONNOR,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
100 G STREET, NORTHWEST.
Washington, D. C.

GO TO

WALSH'S,

933 D Street Northwest.
The Most Popular Place in Town.
And be entertained by the inimitable New York artists * * *
HARRY KEELER LON KNIGHT
Concert every evening from 8 to 12 o'clock p. m.

Hoy's Hotel

ROBERT HOY, Prop.

Everything first-class.

Prices reasonable

• Cor. 8th and D Sts.,
Washington, D. C.

George S. Kauffman,

DEALER IN

Cigars and Tobacco,

237 PA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines,
and Stationery.

BOEGEHOLZ'

MECHANICS' RESTAURANT,
1139 Seventh Street, N. W.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
Tannhaeuser, Pabst, and Washington
Brewery Co's Beer a Specialty.
Free Lunch from 12 to 2. Saturday
from 4 to 11.
Beer served in mugs.

Germania Maennerchor Halle,

AUGUST SCHWARZ, Prop.

827 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

(Bakers' Headquarters).

National Capital Brewing Co.,

14th and D S. E.

Capacity 100,000 Barrels.

The Albert Brewing Co.,

E. F. ABNER, Sole Proprietor.

Brewers of Genuine Old Lager--Bavarian Style.

25th and F Streets, N. W.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WASHINGTON BRANCH. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VOL. I.—No. 48.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

[\$1 Per Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

A Largely Attended Meeting of the Affiliated Unions.

Many Grievances Considered—An Unfair Firm—Reports of Committees—Unions Admitted.

The last weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union was attended by delegates from twenty-three of the allied unions. The session was a very interesting one and much business of importance to the labor interests of the District was disposed of. President Milford Spohn presided with J. J. Crowley as secretary.

After the consideration of routine business a communication was read from Secretary A. L. Pratt, of the Central Labor Union of Rockford, Ill., stating the grievances of the Furniture Workers' Union No. 79, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which had a strike on at the Royal Mantel and Furniture Company since August 19, 1895. The circular, which is indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, recites the grievances of the Furniture Workers and the causes leading up to the strike extending back to July 1, 1893, as follows:

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

"Furniture Workers' Union, No. 79, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, has had a strike on at the Royal Mantel and Furniture Company since August 19, 1895. The causes leading up to the strike extend back to July 1893.

(On that date the wages of the employees, which at no time were above living rates, were cut to per cent. The men were also forced to sign an agreement, on penalty of discharge, giving the company the right to withhold 20 per cent. of the reduced wages, which was paid to the men at the option of the company. The company also compelled the men to rent houses owned by it at exorbitant prices, deducting rent from their pay checks, even from some that never lived in their houses, and no use to protest. Wages were further reduced until the cabinet makers were only making from \$14 to \$35 per month. Finishers earned from 8 to 10 cents an hour. In every department the wages were reduced to the lowest point at which men could exist. By June 1, 1895, the company, although it had paid an occasional sum on the 20 per cent. held back, owed the men for from two to three months' work. The men at this time, one by one, asked for the back wages, receiving the answer from the manager: "If you can't wait till we can pay you, go somewhere else and get a job." A shop meeting was held and the men decided to petition for their wages or some explanation why they were not paid. Accordingly a respectful communication was drawn up, and signed, and a committee appointed to present it to the manager. The committee received the answer: "It is a dirty shame to ask such a thing.")

The company being placed on the unfair list organized labor of the District is requested to withhold their patronage from those firms handling the product of the Royal Mantel and Furniture Company, of Rockford, Ill.

It is stated that the local firms of Hayward & Hutchinson and M. Roche are dealing in the unfair product. The matter was referred to a special committee, which is directed to see the above-named gentlemen and inform them of the facts communicated by the Furniture Workers' Union of Rockford and request them to discontinue to trade with the Royal Company until they deserve public patronage by pursuing fair and honest methods in their relations with their workmen.

Delegate Owens, of the special committee appointed in the interest of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators submitted the following report: "The committee waited on Mr. Randall and requested him not to discriminate against members of the

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators' Local Union, No. 170. He replied that he had no desire to discriminate, but he did not know just what course to pursue, as the Knights of Labor had informed him that they would not work with Brotherhood men, claiming that the Brotherhood is not a legitimate organization. He was, however, convinced that Local Union, No. 170 is the only local branch of the only International Painters' organization in this country, being one of nearly three hundred painters' organizations composing the National Brotherhood, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose membership is \$65,000 nationally, and locally outnumbers all other organizations about five to one. Mr. Randall acknowledged his entire satisfaction as to the Brotherhood's right to recognition, and promised that as soon as he got ready to paint the steamer Randall he would employ only Brotherhood men on the work.

"Supplementary to this we report that since our visit to Mr. Randall he has started the work on the Steamer Randall with sixteen Brotherhood men, the foreman being a Knight of Labor, but has announced his intention to go into the Brotherhood owing to the fact that the Knights of Labor has put a fine on him of fifty dollars for working with Brotherhood men. One of the committee saw Mr. Randall on Saturday evening and was told by him that the men furnished him by the Brotherhood were the best lot of men he has ever had work for him, and that he was very much pleased with them."

The report was very gratifying as a satisfactory termination of a matter which has engaged the earnest attention of the Central body for some time.

Delegate Hall, of the grievance committee, having under consideration the grievance of the Engineers' Union against the Capital Steam Laundry made a partial report and were further instructed.

Delegate Hobson, of a special committee to inquire into the grievance of the granite cutters, as reported at a previous meeting, reported as having seen Mr. Godwin, the contractor for the stone work at the new city post-office, who is employing non-union soft stonecutters on work which is claimed to be the exclusive work of granite cutters. Mr. Godwin refused to employ union workmen, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the matter. A delegate from the granite cutters stated that his union would take further action and that the grievance would be considered at the next meeting of his local.

Delegate Silver, of the committee appointed to see Capt. Blake and request that he employ union painters on the repair of the River Queen, the Marshall Hall excursion boat, reported that Capt. Blake had referred the committee to a Mr. Jones, his foreman in charge, who, being seen relative to the matter, informed the committee that he proposed to employ No. 1798 Assembly Painters exclusively, and that he had always discriminated against brotherhood men and would continue to do so.

After the report of the committee, a motion was made to place the Marshall Hall and Mount Vernon steamboat company on the unfair list. Action was deferred until the final report of the grievance committee, to whom the matter was referred. The committee was directed to see Capt. Blake and propose the simple business proposition: "If you will not patronize union labor can you expect that union labor will patronize you?" This is all of it, and an answer to the question will determine the further and final consideration and disposition of the matter.

Delegate Heisley reported that the Pope or Columbia Bicycle Company, after the completion of the work by the bricklayers, is, without a single exception, being completed by notorious non-union labor. The matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union and positive action will be taken.

We are now at 635 F street N. W.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

A Largely Attended Meeting of the Council.

Capt. Randall and the Painters—The Columbia Bicycle Company and Unfair Labor.

Much business of importance to the building trades was transacted at the last meeting of the Building Trades Council. President William Silver presided, with J. M. Boyce as secretary.

Under the order of reports of committees, the joint committee of the Council and the Brotherhood of Painters reported having seen Captain Randall, the proprietor and manager of River View, relative to the employment of union painters and that he had employed members of the Brotherhood as requested. The committee also submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Capt. E. S. Randall having recognized the just claims of the Brotherhood of Painters for employment, and having accorded them the trade privileges which they deserve, the Building Trades Council therefore regard him a friend to union labor and recommend him to the favorable consideration of our friends.

It was reported that non-union carpenters were employed on the construction of a stable for the Consumers' Brewing Company, and a special committee was appointed to ascertain the facts and bring the matter to the attention of the directors and request that union labor be employed.

Delegates from the Amalgamated Carpenters stated that the plant of the Columbia Bicycle Company at Fourteenth and H streets northwest was being completed by non union labor. At a previous meeting of the Council, this statement having been made, Secretary Boyce was instructed to communicate with the firm and request that union labor be employed. An answer relative to the matter was read from J. Hart Brittain, manager for the company, in which he stated that they had nothing to do with the employment of labor; that the general contract had been awarded to "a very reliable firm, Messrs. Emmert & Heisley," who had given out the sub-contracts, and were alone responsible.

The facts relative to the construction of the plant, as reported from time to time by committees having the matter in charge, leaves no doubt that this company is not favorably disposed toward union labor. Before the contract was let the manager was solicited by a committee in the interest of fair labor, but Mr. Pope, the proprietor, refused to recognize organized labor, and stated in substance that he didn't care what class of labor was employed. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Emmert & Heisley who, the carpenters state, employs non-union workmen at long hours and pays them less than the union wages. At this time it is evident that the Columbia Bicycle Company "have nothing to do with the employment of labor," but that is no excuse for their refusal to have something to do with the conditions under which labor should be employed before the contract was let.

The matter was referred to the carpenters' unions interested and further action will probably be taken at the next meetings of these organizations.

Much other business of importance to the building crafts was partially considered, definite action being delayed to await further reports from committees.

All the building trades of the city being allied in the Council they are able to control the building industry to a large extent, particularly the construction that requires first-class skill. Builders are fast recognizing this fact, having learned from experience that

the labor not recognized by the Council is generally inferior, unreliable, and very expensive at any price.

Ten organizations responded to roll-call and the meeting adjourned at a late hour. Since the opening of the building season the Council has accomplished much good work, and the building trades have been largely benefited thereby.

Dictating to the Government,

The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies—one and the same—which have for years furnished armor plate to the Government, at extravagant prices, decline to bid on the armament required for the vessels now in course of construction. A law was passed last winter by Congress fixing the rate to be paid for armor plate at not to exceed \$300 per ton. This measure was the outcome of an investigation into the cost of making armor plate, conducted by experts appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. It was shown in the evidence presented that the Carnegie companies had furnished armor plate to Russia at less than half the price charged the United States. Carnegie controls the only plants capable of furnishing this material at the present time, however, and his representatives state that \$300 per ton is insufficient, and consequently refuse to make contracts at that rate.

Is not this in the nature of a conspiracy? Workingmen would be severely dealt with if they retarded Government work by striking for higher wages, but in this instance the Secretary of the Navy appeals to Congress for a change in the law, in order that the Carnegie companies may have another opportunity to pillage the treasury. Is the Government entirely at the mercy of this trust, and will the United States be compelled to pay more for armor plate than other countries?

We are aware that Carnegie has presented another city with a library, and he must get the money either by holding up the Government or reducing the wages of his workmen, in whose welfare such a great interest is manifested at times.—Typographical Journal.

Bad State of Affairs.

The men who can't get away from Pullman have been reduced to such a condition that they are gradually eating one another up. During the past two years work has been somewhat dull, and the management of the company, who are sagacious business men, organized the workmen into gangs and let out whatever work was to be done to the gang that bid the lowest for the privilege of doing it. It is said that the men have been driven to such desperate straits that they have almost ceased to be human. The Pullman Company during 1896 declared in dividends and carried to the surplus fund the sum of nearly \$3,500,000.

The Horseshoers.

Delegates from the Journeymen Horseshoers' Benevolent Society, Local Union, No. 17, were admitted to the Central Labor Union at the last meeting of that body.

The horseshoers have formerly affiliated with the Local Federation, but a short time since withdrew from that body as their national organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We believe it was Dr. Johnson who said a man was kin to a man any way you would take him. If we ever had intention of doubting this statement of the deceased doctor we now have a realization of the truth as originally stated. An acquaintance of "Tuck" Barbee, the genial salesman of the Continental Clothing House of Godfrey, Moore & Co., dealers in Men's and Youth's Fine Clothing, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and F streets northwest, has good reason to console himself in the knowledge that manly qualities are the true representatives of manhood. This gentleman has not only the respect, but the well-wishing of all with whom he comes in contact.

A building trades council has been organized in Indianapolis with eight unions affiliated. Three more unions have made application, and the new union starts out with good prospects of success.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY

Rev. Doctor Barnes Advocates It from the Pulpit.

The Moral and Economic Phase of an Important Question—Social and Spiritual Culture.

"God's New Way of Giving Working People Leisure for the Highest Culture," was the theme on which Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes, D. D., delivered a timely sermon at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Pittsburg, Pa., February 21. The discourse was founded on Deuteronomy v.: 12-15, "Keep the Sabbath day to sanctify it," etc. The speaker said this was the first legal limitation of the hours of labor. Up to that time less rather than more than ten hours a day had been allowed for sleeping, eating and other personal uses. The hours of work had been fourteen hours daily for seven days in the week. This was a shortening of the hours of labor equivalent to two hours a day. The reasons for this action, he said, were given in the fifteenth verse. Three thousand years of experience had proven the limitation to be a wise one. Continuing, Dr. Barnes said:

"The American Federation of Labor has determined on agitation, to begin on Washington's birthday for another reduction in the hours of labor. They will aim to reduce it two hours a day, or twelve hours a week, to take place from the first of May, 1898. The old Egyptian objections are still urged. But they have been ploughed under by millenniums of history, and there are sound reasons to-day for a further reduction in the hours of toil. We could name many persons like the following:

"First—Mechanical forces have been made to do much of the work of the world. Steam and machinery take the place of muscles and hands. There have been great changes in the last century than in all the thirty centuries from Moses to, James Watt. Every man now has an equivalent of twelve other men in mechanical forces. Sixteen hours a day for labor was not uncommon at the beginning of the present century. They have been reduced gradually, but every step has been taken in the face of strenuous opposition. On June 16, 1845, a mass meeting was held in Pittsburg to advocate a ten-hour working day, and it was attended by 5,000 people.

"Second—Work for the unemployed. A shortening of two hours a day would make room for 2,000,000 more workers in the industrial world.

"Third—Higher wages. Strange, but true, in the last century hours have been reduced by one-third and at the same time wages have been doubled.

"Fourth—Better work can be done. The intense strain of our day in place of the leisurely gait of old cannot be endured so long at a stretch.

"Fifth—Opportunity for social, intellectual and spiritual culture. Man was not made for leisure, but leisure was made for man. That is Christ's interpretation of the purpose of the Mosaic limitation of the hours of work."

The speaker advised friends of the movement to expect and work for indefinite continuance of reduction of hours in the future, step by step, through combination, agitation and legislation. He said that in A. D. 1800 the hours of daily labor had been fifteen hours, in 1875 ten hours, and predicted that in 1900 they would be eight hours, and in 2000 five hours. These opportunities for the highest culture as they come to us, he said, should be cherished and used.—Federationist.

Let District Men Follow Suit.

The reporters of Pittsburg have organized under the American Federation of Labor. The Publishers' Association got onto it and demanded that the reporters withdraw from the union. The reporters, it is said, have assurances from the typographical union that if the publishers attempt any coercion on the reporters, the composing rooms will surely be drawn into the game.

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union
and Building Trades Council,
A. F. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

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ROOM 15

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THURSDAY, MAY 6.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called THE TRADES UNIONIST, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments,

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper, THE TRADES UNIONIST, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication.

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions published in the initial issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

MILFORD SPOHN,
President.

JOS. F. TORRENS,
Secretary.

* The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to THE TRADES UNIONIST.

* Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse THE TRADES UNIONIST, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE SYSTEM.

The civil-service system, as applied to various Government Departments is just now receiving a large share of attention. It is being severely criticised on the one hand and vigorously applauded on the other. Its friends and supporters contend that through it the Government secures the most efficient help, and that those who labor under its beneficent mantle are protected from the onslaughts of the spoilsmen when political changes take place. The opposition declare the system to be one of spoils, covered by a cloak of hypocrisy. They further claim, and with some show of reason, that the examinations are not practical in their nature nor relevant to the subject in hand. It is also shown that the system is used as an armor by the dominant party, at the time of its extension, to protect political friends and hold them in office, thus defeating one of the very objects for which the system is supposed to exist.

Naturally, men view it, as other matters, from a standpoint of interest. It is simply a question of whose ox is goured. The ins, who can stay in, think the system altogether lovely, while the outs, who must stay out, denounce the whole affair in unmeasured terms.

It is evident, however, that the law must be greatly modified or its total annihilation is only a question of time, and not a very long time either.

As it now stands it requires a \$5,000 education to get a \$1,000 job, and then the job is not forthcoming unless the applicant has a good, strong leg to pull. Moreover, after one has gone through sufficient red-tape to have secured a Fellowship in the Royal Academy, and made liberal pulls at the aforesaid strong leg, there is no guarantee that the position can be retained unless the pull holds out. In short, the present civil-service system puts up the bars from the outside—you are barred out, but not barred in.

Again, if these defects should be remedied there is something else—a

principle—that should loudly call for its extermination altogether. That principle is that all Americans are equal before the law. Under such a system as that of civil service an office-holding class is built up to the exclusion of all others. This is un-American and belongs rather to a monarchy than a free republic.

The civil-service system may be all right with snobbish Englishmen and benighted Chinamen, but it has no abiding place in the hearts of liberty-loving Americans.

PRACTICE VS. PREACHING.

The Typographical Union is one of the oldest and best of all labor organizations. It has a record that is not only one to be proud of on its own part, but is the glory of kindred organizations. It should therefore be exceedingly careful to live up to its own pretensions. One of the fundamental doctrines of its present-day gospel is the eight-hour day. And yet, here in the Capital City of the greatest nation on earth, Columbia Union, No. 101, employs a janitor at its splendid Temple on G street, and works him for fourteen or fifteen hours (and sometimes longer) daily, and pays for his services the meager pittance of \$60 monthly. This matter deserves serious attention. Somebody is to blame for such a condition of affairs. If the officers of the union are to blame, they should be speedily called upon to correct the evil. But, if (as we suspect) the parsimonious—miscalled economical—disposition of members is the cause of this outrage being perpetrated upon humanity, steps should be taken by the whole union to efface this one blot from the proud record of unionism. We have thus publicly called attention to the matter that the wrong may be the more quickly righted.

MAKE FARMERS OF PRINTERS

A proposition has been made to Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, through James B. Connell, one of its oldest members, which he says is for the benefit of all connected with the organization, both employed and unemployed. The proposition is that the union can have for the asking 5,000 acres of land in Potter County, Pa., a few hours by rail from New York, upon the following conditions:

That 1,000 of the 5,000 acres shall be held by the union free for the use of any of its members in good standing for one year, the balance to be sold in plots not to exceed 15 acres each. The development of the land is to be under the direction of a practical and up-to-date farmer. The land, Mr. Connell says, is worth \$25,000, and the donor, whoever he may be, offers to give \$10,000 in cash, provided a like amount is given by the union toward the development of the land, \$1,000 to be paid down and \$500 paid monthly thereafter. Not more than 100 members of the union are to be provided for during the first year, but 100 additional members will be provided for annually thereafter.—Cleveland Citizen.

Just imagine ye typo pulling a belt-cord over a mule! Think of him justifying his "rows"—of corn; sorting up his case—of pigs; setting his hens—solid or leaded; spacing-out his income; locking up his mules; reading proof on his calves, and plaining down the apples, making ready to put the cider to press.

But, after all, stranger things have happened. The machine has "ratted" the typo out of a job at his chosen trade, and, if he must choose another vocation, why not return to first principles, and cause the earth to yield up its precious fruits? The "print" should make a clean, systematic farmer, all of his training being of a character to cause him to be careful and painstaking.

Only Union Labor.

The city board of education of Wheeling, W. Va., has inserted in all bids for the erection of the eight-room school in Clay district that "bidders must state in their bids, that only union labor will be employed."

Ex-Congressman William F. Aldrich, of Alabama, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Plowman in this Congress, is dangerously ill in Washington with typho-malarial fever.—George Christie's Winchester News-Item.

Who can wonder at this strange illness, when it is remembered that the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Plowman is now in the hands of the typo?

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store.

To all Unions and Wage Workers:

While you have indorsed the boycott by vote, what have you done in other ways to bring it to a successful end? Are you making requests of your friends to support the cause of unpaid labor, or are you standing by while your friends buy their supplies from dealers who support the theater by displaying the Columbia Theater play bills in their store windows and about their places of business, and who sell their patronage for a theater ticket, which to some of them seem to be of more value than the good wishes of the mechanic and laborer.

Is the cause of labor a just one, and have we as men a right to make our causes known and bring to public notice the men who deprive us of our earnings. Every word that has been published relating to the non-payment of labor on the Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store can be proven, and the Metzgerott's cannot deny it. Let those who deal in goods for public use, and all who cater to the public—"grocers, druggists, cigar dealers, lunch rooms, restaurants, barber shops," and all others decide for themselves, which of the two they prefer, the trade of the wage earner, or the decoration of their windows by Columbia Theater cards, and the presence of an occasional ticket, which is at times thrown in.

Let all wage workers who find the Columbia Theater cards in store windows, deal at a store or shop which favors workmen being paid for their labor.

The following business men believe in paying labor, are with us in this boycott, and we recommend them to favorable notice.

J. F. GERHOLD, barber shop,
14th street N. W.

The Barbers' Union will please note the fact that Mr. Gerhold complains that he has never been visited by the barbers in relation to the taking out of the Columbia placards.

G. W. HURLEBAUS, druggist,
14th and V street N. W.

A. M. DANIELS, druggist,
1900 14th street N. W.

R. L. MAIN, grocer,
1522 14th street N. W.

The following business men prefer the Columbia Theater and are opposed to the cause of labor:

Have Columbia Bills in Window.

W. D. HUMPHRIES, grocer,
1534 14th street N. W.

J. W. HARRIS, furniture,
1710 14th street N. W.

VINCENT SPRIGUZZA, shoemaker
1528 14th street N. W.

GEO. W. LYLES, roofing, etc.,
1308 14th street N. W.

Oyster house, 1932 14th St. N. W.

Stationery store, 1624 14th St. N. W.

Confectionery, 1824 14th St. N. W.

Cigar store, 1630 14th St. N. W.

Kozel's restaurant, 14th St. N. W.

L. Geyer, tailor, 738 14th St. N. W.

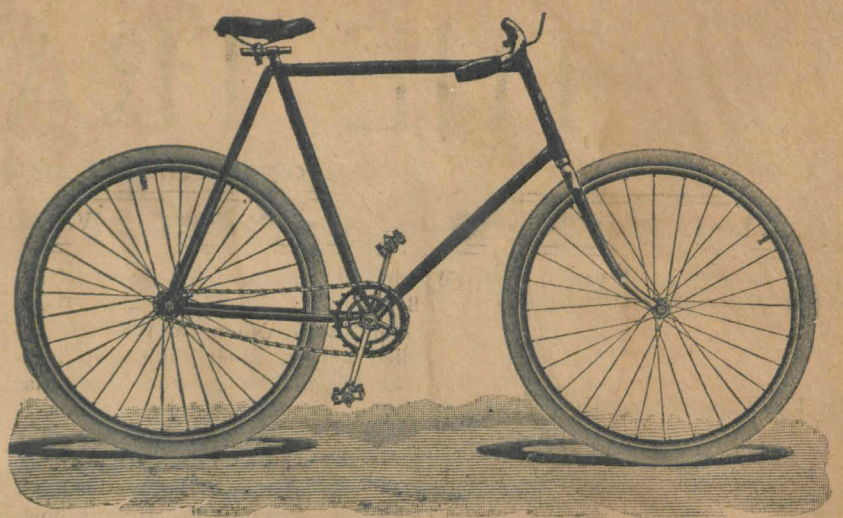
ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metzgerott's Music Store.

The wage-earner and the public may desire to know why the boycott has been placed on the above places, and, in explanation, I will state that the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of the theater, and the work which was done about the store, have not been paid in full—about two thousand dollars yet being due for labor performed.

The shortage of payments commenced on October 19, 1896. On which date workmen were requested to wait until Monday, October 21, for the pay due for the week ending October 19. The reason given was that the cashier had neglected to go to the bank in time. At 4.10 p. m. on the 21st the men were paid for the past week. On the following Saturday the workmen were again requested to wait until



STERLING BICYCLES.

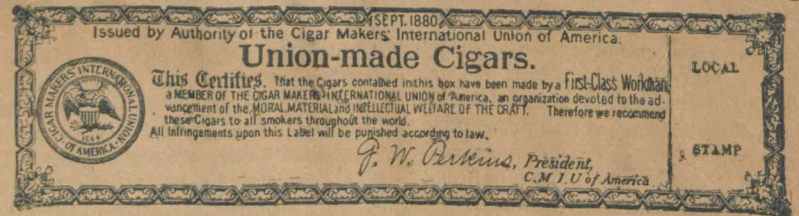
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FAMOUS FOR STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

The construction and material is the very best. Ask riders their opinion of the STERLING? Make your bicycle home with U.S. SUNDRIES, REPAIRING, and RENTING.

W. ROY MITCHELL,
14th street and N. Y. Avenue.

Do You Smoke? If You Do, Look for Blue Label on the Box.



As Beautiful as a Picture

Is the Clothing that comes from—

HERMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
738 7th, St. Cor. H.

Monday for their pay. The reason given being "shortage of funds," but that it would be made all right on Monday. Monday came, and Wednesday was set as a pay day. Wednesday came, and Saturday was set as a pay day, when all were positively to be paid in full. Saturday came, bringing more excuses, but no money. Statements were given out that the money to pay the labor was coming from this or that place. However, between the promises given and the nails driven the theater was placed in a condition to enable them to open the theater on the date as advertised, which latter part seems to be all that the Metzgerott's were aiming at. The average amount of wages due to mechanics for labor performed is about fifty dollars each.

All fair and honorable means have been used to obtain the money due the workmen, but up to the present time without success. Letters to Mr. Frank Metzgerott requesting a consultation in relation to payment on a reasonable basis have all been ignored.

I would now ask you as business men and wage earners: "Do you believe it is right to give your patronage to places or parties who decline to pay for labor performed." And let me call your attention to one fact, that labor, be it organized or unorganized, always supports those who support them.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

Go to Walsh's

933 D Street N. W.

"The most popular place in town."

Hear the inimitable character artist,

MATT KENNEDY,

and others of equally as high standard. Every evening.

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Rents reasonable.

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Tolman Steam Laundry.

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Badges, Banners, and Regalia!

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All Kinds of Designs at Lowest Prices.

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Desirable Halls and Assembly Rooms.

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COMMITTEES.

Business Committee—Dan O'Connell (Chairman), John Darlington, J. F. McGinness, W. M. Keener, G. A. Meyer.
Nominations Committee—F. C. Roberts, (Chairman), Chas. E. Mathews, Clint O. Price, O. J. Ricketts, J. B. Campbell.

Finance Committee—J. J. McCarthy (Chairman), J. B. Dickman.
Printing Committee—Wm. A. Pratt (Chairman), Jeff Smith, Geo. P. Phillips.

Auditing Committee—James Willis (Chairman), Frank J. Ward, C. E. Holmes, J. W. Carter, Percy L. Moore.
Grievance Committee—E. S. Brown (Chairman), J. B. Stowers, F. M. Lewis, T. B. Hoagland, Chas. V. Jumo.

Entertainment Committee—J. F. Grant (Chairman), Sam. W. Edmonds, Isaiah Cox, C. J. Unger, Carrie L. Whitehead, Grace Lee Fisher, Harry Redfield.
Library Committee—J. H. Brodnax (Chairman), Lon A. Shimp, J. W. McFarland.

Conference Committee—C. F. Sudworth (Chairman), J. H. O'Brien, W. H. Bailey, Relief Committee—Wm. R. Love (Chairman), Aug. Bruehl, D. J. McCarty.
Committee on Laws—Frank Hall (Chairman), Shelby Smith, T. A. Bynum.

Civil Service Committee—J. B. Knapp (Chairman), S. J. Triplett, T. M. Ring, Shelby Smith, W. N. Brockwell.

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Lloyd Prather, Second Division, G. P. O.
J. Ligon King, Third Division, G. P. O.
E. M. Nevils, Fourth Division, G. P. O.
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Joseph Lange, Sixth Division, G. P. O.
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Edward Nash, Night Bill Force, G. P. O.
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J. P. Hunter, National Tribune.
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M. K. Hunsberry, Judd & Detweiler's.
T. F. Monahan, Pearson's.
L. E. Miller, McGill & Wallace's.
W. E. Dennison, Stormont & Jackson's.
D. E. Tyrrell, Elliott's.
O. P. Rumley, National Publishing Co.

AROUND THE PRINTERIES.

Correspondents are requested to please send in their communications not later than Monday of each week.

The election held last Saturday for Secretary of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, resulted as follows:

Chapel.	Garrett.	Maloney.	Kelley.
Secretary.....	59	41	5
First Division.....	74	16	2
Second Division.....	33	25	1
Third Division.....	49	13	3
Fourth Division.....	34	17	2
Fifth Division.....	40	21	6
Record (Day).....	6	9	.....
Record (Night).....	80	10	5
Night Bill Force.....	66	28	6
Night Proof Room.....	22	7	.....
Day Proof Room.....	10	35	.....
Specification.....	54	91	4
Official Gazette.....	6	22	1
Job Room.....	21	38	.....
Treasury.....	21	10	.....
Interior.....	7	3	.....
State.....	9	2	.....
War.....	10	3	.....
Agriculture.....	3	1	2
Weather Bureau.....	9	.....	.....
Evening Star.....	1	28	.....
Morning Post.....	26	3	2
Evening Times.....	9	6	.....
Morning Times.....	23	1	1
National Tribune.....	2	5	1
Pearson.....	5	10	1
Hartman & Cadick.....	4	5	.....
Judd & Detweiler.....	3	34	.....
Byron S. Adams.....	5	12	.....
A. and N. Register.....	2	2	4
Total.....	693	498	46

Garrett.....	693
Kelley.....	46
Maloney.....	498
Defective.....	8
Scattering.....	2
Total vote.....	1,247

First Division.

John Macksey feels the importance of his question of privilege.

The curbstone committees met with alarming regularity after each day's labor on the curbs adjoining the G. P. O.

Weary Willie will suffer one of those yells described as paroxysmal insanity when he is told that Wagner's team of baseballists have been defeated twice.

The Iliad of Homer and the Aeneid of Virgil pale into insignificance in comparison with those few lines Pat Flush contributed last week. The

meter was so smooth and the rhythm perfect.

Any person in the First who has that sudden inspiration to express his thoughts in poetry, even though he does not possess a knowledge of the fine arts, and gives the thought its act, may secure the publication of the same in THE TRADES UNIONIST by placing the same in the hands of Minnie Wood. Those who have news items, kicks, etc., may do likewise.

We chronicle with feelings of pleasure of the promotion of one Jessie Ulysses Grant. That he deserves not only an assistant foremanship, but something better, goes without saying. In his success we are called upon to experience the loss of his ever-ready coup de esprit combined with the pleasure of viewing, when our eyes have tired of gazing on other less attractive personages, the magnificent physique of so worthy a disciple of mankind. We wish you success in every sense that the word can be imagined to signify or imply.

Mr. Bullock was promoted to a position on the Surgeon-General's Catalogue last week. He will secure medals enough to insure a permanent "sit." thereon before Harry Major, of church fair programme fame, returns from a couple of weeks' leave. While speaking of changes on that much dreaded work we might also mention the fact that our friend Michael Surano has been promoted to a steady "sit." His elevation is caused by the promotion of William Fisher to a preferred "sit." in the proof room. Mr. Surano's acquaintance with several different languages will prove invaluable to him in his efforts to decipher the hieroglyphics of the Surgeon-General's Catalogue.

PRIUS.

Second Division.

Don't take it so hard, "Luke."
"Fully" says his calf is growing fine. Well, Luke, did you hear anything drop?

The shutters are up between Schoepf and Stacy.

If you want any tips on baseball go to Shorty Evans.

Norton and Halpenny have shorn their winter locks.

"Branny" lost a cigar last week on baseball, and paid it.

A member of this chapel dropped \$17 on the secretary election.

"Funny" Roberts and several of the boys of this room say, "Why! it was just like finding money!"

Half the room went broke on the first game of ball. Shorty Evans went up against all comers and won every bet.

H. G. Brown was elected teller in this division by a vote of 23; George E. Dummer receiving 22; Isaiah Cox, and M. W. Hutchinson, jr.; also ran.

"Luke" says there are several of his friends that handle the truth without gloves, and Norton, Schoepf, and Bowen think some of their's grow rather careless at times.

This is a notice tacked up in alley 3: "No, we have no tobacco; if we had it you could not get it." I heard it said this was intended for two lovers of the weed who believe that "variety is the spice of life."

That nickel-plated stick was returned to its owner this week through the courtesy of a gentleman in the Third Division, who said it was left there by someone working on the night force. Printer's ink works wonders.

C. L. Griffin came in Monday morning ten minutes late, and when he found it out he looked up at the clock and then at his watch, and said: "Why, the clock is wrong!" But he could not convince "Lee," so he had twenty minutes more for reflection.

William N. Goldstein received a card last week with several bows of ribbon in different colors tied upon it with a verse under each; one of which read thusly: "If with me you would wed send me back my bow of red." Look out, Will, you will be a goner, if you don't look sharp.

Our new Secretary should be a proud man in getting the large support he received and in defeating one of the ablest and best-known men in Columbia Union. It was a clean campaign, free from all slanders and mud throwing, and I believe the result will prove entirely satisfactory to the entire union.

The writer wishes to extend his thanks to the Secretary of the G. P. O. M. R. A. for a copy of its official pocket manual and constitution. It is gotten up in splendid shape and displays a great deal of taste and skill in the art

preservative. This is a very live association and every printer should be a member.

O. G. Stacy can't be beat in getting acquainted with the fair sex; he does not mind the cost, and considers such a thing as smashing a bicycle to pieces as nothing compared with the pleasure of assisting a charming young lady to arise from among the ruins of her wheel and explaining to her how he came to be on the wrong side of the street, and that he would have the machine repaired, etc., but when he found out the young lady in question was married—well, that was different—but he had the wheel repaired.

F. P. P.

Third Division.

"They laugh that win."

Harry Work's home nursing his bel-lows.

We hear J. La Coste Rodier is working on a new poem.

Mr. Bender, a new appointee, is at work in this division.

Charley Warren, the late bankman of the Fourth, has cases with us.

Adonis Patterson has migrated to the Day Proof Room for a little while.

John McCormick Johnston, who was reinstated recently, has a berth in this room.

John Dickman, of Proof Room fame, is now assisting us to get out the Third Division paper.

Well, an out-of-work man got elected secretary, and being good and competent, we hope everybody is satisfied.

Pollock has returned to his frame, after being absent several weeks from sickness and a sojourn in the Proof Room.

Several young gentlemen of the G. P. O. have formed a progressive euchre club. It is known as the "Ontre Nous Club." How about this, Woodside?

Bill Turley—"With what were you particularly struck, when you went on the stage, Hughey?"

Saxon—"Two bricks and a cabbage!"

Sergt. Robinson, of the W. L. I., was one of the most distinguished District militia representatives in line, on the 27th, in New York. Jack wears medals that say so.

"So you have the presidential bee in your bonnet, eh? What will be the chief aim of your administration, in case of election?"

"To get a foremanship in the G. P. O."

Gallagher—"Well, I guess spring has come at last; I hear the swallows."

McGraw—"Hear what?"

Gallagher—"The swallows—of Murray eating soup at the next table."

Schoepf—"The doctors have given King up."

Alverson—"The devil you say! Is he as ill as that?"

Schoepf—"No; he has got well."

First Division Man—"Who is this Nivils thot's thryin' to git th' long turrum secretaryship of the Nunium?"

Third Division—"Nivils? Nivils? Why, some dom'd American upstart, I'm thinkin'."

The regular chairman has returned to work, after being absent two weeks on account of sickness. If any body desires a chapel meeting called, say so, and we will guarantee all the free speech necessary.

Joe Stelle laid aside his stick and rule and took up his rifle for a trip to New York with the Fencibles Monday. Joe is an old member of this crack organization and, consequently, is a fine soldier.

The chairman has a lot of tickets for a performance of "The Confederate Spy," a melodrama to be given at the Bijou Theater, May 15, under the auspices of No. 101. Call early and avoid the rush.

Lavison may easily be styled the "Beau Brummel" of the Third. Harry is a splendidly dressed fellow, and particularly so of a Sunday. Then the girls all smile as he passes by, for, Oh, they can't help it, don't you know.

Mr. Shields, as foreman and friend, will be missed by a majority of the boys in the Office. He is a gentleman of rare traits of character and disposition, and will ever remain near and dear to those who know him best.

The way our club—the Washingtons—started off in the League race is calculated to make Weary Willie come out

this week in a leader: "I told you so!" Being prosaic, he will doubtless wind up his article in this style: "A glee like this would stave off bane and death."

The fact that only about ten men of Company C, W. L. I., took in the trip to New York may be attributed somewhat to the fact that its popular commanding officer, Capt. Jesse B. K. Lee, is lying very ill at his home, and during the three weeks that he has been confined there has been grave doubts of his recovery.

The Washington Light Infantry boys in the office will doubtless be sorry to hear that Sergeant Billy Liggins and Private J. C. McRae have been discharged from the Interior Department. McRae was looked upon as the coming champion of hammer throwing in the District, and is a fine basket-ball player. Civil service did not hold good for them. One is from Georgia and the other from Alabama.

Jake Schoepf is kept a pretty busy man, to be sure, as the scribe from the Second Division was wont to style him in a recent contribution to THE UNIONIST. As every one knows, Jake is president of this, and secretaay of that, in nearly all the popular organizations a printer can get into nowadays. He is a bright and intelligent gentleman and everybody is his friend. Jake is especially known as the polite and accommodating secretary of the G. P. O. Relief Association. No one need ever expect to be misrepresented and browbeaten with sarcastic insults from him.

We have heard several people, in commending two of our popular ex-foremen for accepting reductions to the "case" gracefully, use language that conveyed the idea that other foreman who have seen fit to resign from the office have done so from the reason that they were above the level of the printerman. These remarks struck us as ungenerous, uncalled for, and untruthful. While no direct language was used, the reading between the lines was very plain. The insinuating tones were there. And insinuating language is more overbearing than direct speech. It is the safeguard of cowards, who make savage thrusts with smiling faces.

UPSON DOWNS.

Fourth Division.

Who said the Senators could play ball?

The Washington Baseball Club—excuse me while I weep.

Henry Zucker is taking longer steps in the long primer case.

Get "Stanny" to tell you about the old woman and the jug.

Jesse Grant, formerly of the First, is now classed as a maker-up in the Fourth.

Upson Downs has Mr. Melick "fore-stalled" in the Third Division. Wonder what that means?

The Washington B. B. C. will continue to give the Washington B. B. public the "dinky dink."

The base insinuation that I hail from Kentucky is a deadly insult that can be wiped out only by blood or—drinks.

Pat Flush, of the Night Bill force, is getting in his work, he probably thinks, with the new private secretary. Give him a column, next time, Pat.

"The Washingtons will be found above St. Louis, Louisville, Brooklyn and New York at any stage of the game this season after it opens up."—Upson Downs.

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!

Charlie Warren's tall and graceful form ornaments a window in the Third and the passing multitude on H street is, therefore, to be congratulated.

John Maddox spent a great deal of time last week in sympathizing with old man Brown, who met with a distressing and peculiar accident recently.

Messrs. B. W. Bonney, Henry Weber, J. A. Galleher and C. T. Harding are now imposers in this division, vice Guy C. Odor, Charles Warren, Henry Zucker and W. S. Walter, who are now at the case.

To lose the first two games of the season to Brooklyn, too, and that on the heels of Upson Downs' glowing column tribute in last week's paper, was too much for Upson. He got sick and laid off.

The correspondents from other divisions certainly deserve a free pass or

Your Spring Clothing

Need not be Custom-made to be perfect fitting—perfect wearing. We are selling elegant Suits at \$7.50, \$10, and \$12 that we guarantee as to Fit, Style, and Wear.

Continental Clothing House,

GODFREY. MOORE & CO.
Eleventh and F Streets.

"something equally as good" for their faithful defense of the Washington ball club and their unanimous kick at Weary Willie. Go it, boys.

Taking everything into consideration, including his suggestions to the powers that be as to the administration of the civil service law and his abuse of Weary Willie, Prius, of the First Division, managed to get up a few things last week.

F. P. P. seems to be extremely proud of the "easy and graceful manner" in which Messrs. Tracy and Melick have "come down the line," meaning, I suppose, their "demotion" from a foremanship to the case. Will F. P. P. or some one else please tell us why the fact that these gentlemen decided to earn a livelihood at \$3.20 per, rather than step out situationless into the cold, cold world, should cause an overflow of the lachrymal fountains of any individual, or should cause F. P. P. to fall on their necks and sympathize with them. They deserve as much credit for working as any other man at the case—no more, no less.

WEARY WILLIE.

Fifth Division.

All the boys are rejoicing as there will be another pay day before circus arrives in town.

An apparatus for "boiling" the black-lead from type is being erected in this room. It will be an improvement that has long been needed.

Our esteemed friend "Connie" and his runningmate Dawson entertained a number of their friends with graphophone selections on Sunday afternoon.

N. H. Lytle has one of those blooming, red, cat-boils on the end of his nasal appendage. It excels in grandeur a red rose upon one of those latest new-fangled Easter bonnets.

W. R. Bradford was taken suddenly ill Monday morning, and consequently had to be excused from work that day. We are pleased to state that he was able to report for duty the following morning.

If reports are true that only one vote was cast for Kelley, candidate for Secretary of the Union, in this room, which one of the fourteen men who claim that they voted for him is entitled to the exclusive honor?

J. W. Mathers was elected assistant teller for the Union secretaryship election held on Saturday in this room. There were three other aspirants for the position, but "Jimmie" distanced all the other competitors with ease.

Who will be chief cook of the boiled-type department? Midday lunches will be cheap then for the printer who has teeth like a cannibal and a stomach of the digestive qualities of an ostrich. Red-hot type with ink dressing would be a new departure from the usual bill-of-fare—"pie."

"Doc" Stowers has the rheumatism in his legs. He can yank a painful molar from the jaw of a patient quicker than you can say Jack Robinson, but with all the different remedies, applied up to date, he has not been able to drive the pain from or limber up his motive power.

"Balsey" has resurrected his ancient "salt and pepper suit." He says that it was of a more perfect fit, when his advoirdupoise was something in the neighborhood of 50 pounds less than at present. Judging from appearances it may be stated beyond a doubt that he is not telling a falsehood.

It was a simple matter of right-of-way between an intoxicated cab driver and Heidingsfeld and his wheel Saturday evening, with the result that the latter had to take the sidewalk for safety. The bicycle rider came within an ace of knocking a section from an iron fence with his head. "Ed" says that if he had a gun there would be one less reckless cab driver in Washington.

X. RAY.

Night Bill Force.

McCormick, of this chapel, went to the races last Saturday, and by follow-

Now that the New Public Printer Has Been Appointed

Save money by living on the European plan at

Union Printers' Dining and Lunch Room Company,

42 H STREET NORTHWEST.

First-class quality, perfect cleanliness, and low price are special features. Elegant meals. Hot and cold lunches. Oysters in season.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Typographical Temple 423 G street northwest.

Milford Spohn, President, No. 1318 Eighth street northwest. J. J. Crowley, secretary, 509 M street southwest. Jarvis B. Moulden, assistant secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. W. C. Brunger, Secretary, 1637 Third street N. W.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Secretary, 809 D street northeast.

BRICKLAYERS.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Thos. Sullivan, Secretary, 84 Myrtle street northeast.

CIGARMAKERS.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Bieligk's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Secretary, 3143 Dunbarton avenue.

COLO. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets every third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. W. W. Maloney, Acting Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE—MACHINISTS

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Charles H. Squier, 812 East Capitol street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in their hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. G. L. Hayden, Secretary, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest.

ENGINEERS—No. 6678.

Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORN-ICE WORKERS.

Meets every Wednesday evening at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, 311 O street southwest.

HOD CARRIERS.

Meets first and third Monday of each month in Havener's Hall, C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Samuel Preston, President.

HORSESHOERS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Secretary, 616 North Capitol street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Electrical Workers Hall, No. 628 Louisiana avenue northwest.

William Silver, President, 49 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. J. M. Boyce, secretary, 400 8th St. N. W.

BARBERS—LOCAL No. 21.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Buena Vista Hall, 719 Sixth street northwest. John A. Kaine, Secretary, 363 O street southwest.

BREWERY WORKERS—No. 118.

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock in Bieligk's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry Haberle, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue northwest. L. F. Burner, Secretary, 1222 S street northwest.

MUSICIANS.

Columbia Musicians' Protective Association, Local No. 14, A. F. of M., meets second and fourth Friday in each month at 11 a. m. in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. E. E. Gessler, recording secretary.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

Meets first and third Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 268 Louisiana avenue northwest. W. M. White, Secretary, 43 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

PAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. E. P. Lynch, Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

Meets every Thursday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 626 Louisiana avenue northwest. Fred. W. Goulden, Secretary.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. John W. Small, 2918 M street northwest.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Meets second Saturday of each month in Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, second and fourth Thursday in each month. William Silver, Secretary, 49 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

STEREOTYPERS.

Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Joseph F. Torrens, 535 Tenth street southwest.

AROUND THE PRINTERIES

ing the advice of a tout won \$115. He picked five winners and three for a place.

There was a great scramble for teller from this chapel for the Secretary's election until Mr. Simpson was nominated, when all opposition disappeared, no one caring to try conclusions with him.

Some one talking of McCormick's luck in picking the winners remarked "a fool for luck and a poor man for children." Brother Gauden, who was standing close by, thoughtfully scratched his head and replied, "I don't know about a poor man for children."

Saturday night when rumors were circulating that the District militia was to be sent over to Alexandria to save the town from the mob, Jakey disappeared and it was thought he had crossed the Potomac without waiting for orders. Presently distinct footsteps were heard on the third floor by those on the boiler side of the office punctuated with exclamations in a decidedly Teutonic tongue. On investigation it was found that Chris had taken Jakey upstairs and was putting him through some foot movements Chris learned when a boy. When discovered and ordered down by the watchman Jakey was lying flat on his stomach firing at imaginary rioters with an iron sidestick.

WHAT THEY WILL DO IN CASE THEY ARE DISCHARGED.

Cos. Rodier—Write poetry.

Bob Simril—Return to the farm.

John McMahon—Sell cough drops.

Tom Hoagland—Return to the stage.

Tom Galvin—Become a snake charmer.

Jimmy Shortall—Sell Pat Haltigan's book.

Fatty Bailey—Give lessons in Del-sarte.

Mr. McKenna—Become a professional sprinter.

Whiskers Garrison—Stick to Charlie Sheldon.

Charlie Sheldon—Take Whiskers with me.

John Hogan—Trot Walker on to the good things.

Spike Leonard—Pose in the nude as an artist's model.

Jim Hoes—Take a trip around the world on my wheel.

John Casey—Go on the road with the Shamrock Quartette.

Tom Billings—Learn the mule to do tricks and join a circus.

Claude McDonald—Denounce the Wah-ne-tahs, as usual.

Mr. Broadnax—Challenge Mary Ellen Lease to a declamation contest.

Bucky Wild—Let my whiskers grow and become a follower of Herr Most.

John O'Brien—Take the stump and show them that it is no way to restore prosperity.

Mr. Konnersman—Pose as a horrible example with the seven Sutherland sisters' combination.

PAT FLUSH.

They Do Not Want Our Patronage.

The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor and are not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Steamfitters.

ZELLERS & SHECKELS.
JOHNSON & MORRIS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
METZEROTT'S MUSIC STORE.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER

April 26. One Week. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JERMON'S

BLACK CROOK

BURLESQUE COMPANY.

An Extraordinary Aggregation of Superior Talent; introducing the Latest New York Sensation.

"THE SILLY DINNER."

Pretty Girls,
Funny Comedians
Elaborate Electric Effects

Next week

THE WHITE CROOK COMPANY

HEURICH'S

- That name stands for all that's best in beer. Heurich's
- "Maerzen" is a pure, dark beer of heavy body and a great
- muscle giver—it's on draft and in bottles. Heurich's
- "Senate" is in bottles only. Call for Heurich's and insist
- on having what you call for. In bottled form order from
- telephone 634. On draft everywhere.

Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.,

26th and Water Sts. N. W.

Telephone 1138.

The Washington Brewery Co.

deserves to be patronized by organized labor

BECAUSE

it has always exhibited consideration and friendship for the working class.

BESIDES

it makes the **BEST BEER!**

Harry Williams, Gen'l Mgr.

National Capital Brewing Co.,

14th and D S. E.

Capacity 100,000 Barrels.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

Workingmen

—Send Your Printing to—

The Trades Unionist

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The Secretaries of the various labor organizations are requested to send in their orders for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipt Blanks, Bill Heads, Constitutions, or anything in the line of Printing, and have it done in an Artistic manner by Union men.

CROSS & MOULDEN,

635 F Street N. W., Room 15.

The Albert Brewing Co.,

E. F. ABNER, Sole Proprietor.

Brewers of Genuine Old Lager--Bavarian Style.

25th and F Streets. N. W.

JOHN CONNOR,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
100 G STREET, NORTHWEST.
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GO TO

WALSH'S,
933 D Street Northwest.

The Most Popular Place in Town.

And be entertained by the inimitable New York artists * * *

HARRY KEELER LON KNIGHT

Concert every evening from 8 to 12 o'clock p. m.

Hoy's Hotel

ROBERT HOY, Prop.

Everything first-class.
Prices reasonable
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DEALER IN

Cigars and Tobacco,
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Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines,
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MECHANICS' RESTAURANT,
1139 Seventh Street, N. W.

Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
Tannhaeuser, Pabst, and Washington
Brewery Co's Beer a Specialty.

Free Lunch from 12 to 2. Saturday
from 4 to 11.

Beer served in mugs.

Germania Maennerchor Halle,
AUGUST SCHWARZ, Prop.
827 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

(Bakers' Headquarters).

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON BRANCH, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VOL. I.—No. 52.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

[\$1 Per Year.

TTE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Unfair Beer and Prison-Made Shoes Discussed.

The Glen Echo Carpenters' Trouble Still Unsettled—Address by Organizer Goodman.

Last Monday being a legal holiday the attendance at the meeting of the Central Labor Union was not as large as usual. Delegates from a majority of the affiliated unions being present and constituting a quorum, the regular order of business was disposed of. President Wilford Spohn presided and Mr. J. J. Crowley officiated as secretary.

After the reports of several committees under the call of unions, Delegate Heisley, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 190, reported that the trouble existing between Mr. Balsey and the carpenters employed by him on work at Glen Echo had not yet been settled, and all carpenters were advised to stay away.

The trouble on this work is either the inability or refusal of Mr. Balsey to pay the carpenters employed by him, and after working four weeks without receiving any pay, with no prospect in sight, the carpenters refused to work longer on promises, and quit work in a body. It is stated that Mr. Balsey advertised for carpenters in the local papers, and as there are many of that craft idle he would have succeeded in soon filling the places of the unpaid men, but the carpenters have been present at Glen Echo and informed all applicants of the condition of affairs, and it seems that the idle carpenters are not falling over themselves to get a job on the terms which have prevailed there for some time.

It was also stated by the delegate that the presence of the unpaid workmen was so distasteful to Mr. Balsey that he requested the sheriff of the county to eject them from the sacred precincts of Glen Echo. The sheriff refused to do so, as the men were orderly, and it was not apparent that they were violating any laws.

Delegate Clausman, of the Brewery Workers' Union No. 118, reported that a brewery firm of this city was handling the unfair product of the Hamilton (Ohio) brewery, generally known as Cincinnati beer, and a special committee was appointed to notify the firm of the fact that the beer is under the ban of a national boycott, and the request will be made that they discontinue to handle the product.

It was also reported that the same management was having an addition to the brewery erected, and the committee was further directed to have union workmen employed thereon if possible.

At this stage of the proceedings the regular order was suspended, and General Organizer Henry Goodman, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union, addressed the delegates in the interest of the union labeled product of his craft. He also stated that the Emerson shoe, manufactured by Grover & Co., of Brockton, Mass., was an unfair product, and should not be purchased by the members and friends of organized labor.

"The conditions under which these shoes are manufactured," he said, "have been fully inquired into by an impartial committee, appointed by order of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, and that committee decided that the shoe should be listed as unfair."

Mr. Goodman also spoke of the injurious competition of prison-made goods with that of honest labor, and the efforts which have been made by organized labor to restrict the output by State legislation.

In some of the States, he said, they had succeeded in doing so, while in many others large numbers of convicts were yet employed, and that prison-made goods were sold all over

the country. In 1885, he stated, there were \$3,500,000 worth of shoes made in the State's prisons of New York, but since then the output has so decreased that in 1895 but \$175,000 worth was the value of the entire output of all the penal institutions of the States. In Massachusetts, he said, the prison product, which was formerly quite large, has been so restricted that it does injuriously affect the honest labor of the State.

Virginia, however, seems to foster the prison industry. Of the 1,900 convicts in the penitentiary of that State, Mr. Goodman said, 1,500 of them were employed in making shoes and the remaining 400 in manufacturing tobacco. The injurious effects of the system on honest labor was shown by the fact that several years ago four large shoe factories were running in Richmond and hundreds of workmen were employed, but these factories were forced to close because they could not compete with the prison shops, and the employees were discharged and the proprietors became the employers of convicts. He also stated that another adjoining State, Maryland, had not as yet restricted the penitentiary output, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of convict-made shoes were put on the markets every year.

He said that the law of Maryland, which requires that convict-made goods shall be stamped with "P. M.," meaning prison made, is not very effective, by reason of the combination of the letters into a monogram, which is not only artistic but difficult to decipher. This is stamped on the sole of the shoe, and if the customer, after solving the combination, should inquire of the retail dealer the meaning of "P. M.," he is informed that it means the "Pride of Maryland," and the innocent purchaser wears the product of the sweat drops of the convict under the impression that he stands in shoes manufactured under conditions of which every loyal Marylander should be proud.

The committee on ways and means reported a proposition for a down-the-river excursion on July 30. After much discussion, it was decided not to make an engagement for any other than that of Labor Day, which was decided at a previous meeting.

Delegate Silver announced that the District Commissioners were giving hearings to all persons who desired to be heard on the subject of cleaning the streets of the city by hand. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to be present at these hearings, and express the desire of the Central Labor Union that the work be done by hand labor. After a lengthy discussion the motion prevailed, and the chair appointed the committee, which will be present at the next hearing.

Rule or Ruin.

The policy of the "rule or ruin," unfortunately for organized labor, is still rampant in some of the unions. If a certain element cannot control and dictate, they seem to be determined to work the downfall of any organization, even their own, no matter how successful and beneficial it may be to their own interest. Just so long as labor unions allow themselves to be influenced and controlled by such elements, just that long will organized labor remain unsuccessful, just so long will men sacrifice their time, energy and life in vain. Until selfishness, ambition and jealousies disappear in labor organizations, the same old animosities will be engendered, the same old fight for supremacy will create discontent and factions, and labor will forever remain at the mercy of its oppressors.—Weekly Compendium.

New Zealand Work-Day.

Organized labor in New Zealand is beginning to talk of a six-hour work day. Eight hours is now the rule, and in many trades five days constitute a week's work, so that it will not be so radical a departure as would appear at first sight. It is well to note that in New Zealand the workers are a political power, whose influence is feared and respected. When they do have a strike it is generally at the ballot-box. This is one reason why the colony is so prosperous. The people there know their rights.

LABOR FUTURE BRIGHTER

The Horizon as Viewed by the American Federationist.

Opposition from the Ignorant and Vicious Always to Be Expected. The Clouds Clearing Away.

No matter what movement for reform or relief is inaugurated, it is bound to meet with opposition from the ignorant and avaricious. The effort of the workers to secure a reduction in the hours of labor is no exception to this rule.

On the other hand, we encounter the ignorance of many workers themselves, who imagine that no effort they can put forth can be successful against what they believe to be the "all-mighty" power of the capitalists who oppose the movement. On the other hand, we see others who regard the movement for the shorter workday as futile and not worth the making. Then again are those who minimize every act on trade union lines and regard every success as a set-back to their peculiar political nostrum for the cure of all human ills, while again we have the antagonism of the unfair employers of labor, who, regardless of all industrial development, insist that they shall be the sole beneficiaries of the inventions and scientific discoveries tending to make the productivity of the laborers a hundred-fold greater than their ancestors of a generation back; ignoring all considerations and claim of the workers to become larger sharers in the general gain to mankind from these agencies of production and distribution.

It is with a degree of satisfaction that we are able to record that despite the ignorance of the one, the short-sightedness and arrogance of the others, that the main body of the workers are bestirring themselves along the whole industrial field; that without any general concert of action at this time many successes have come to the workers within the past two months, enforcing a shorter workday and in very many cities whole industries introducing the eight-hour system.

One need but look at the press reports of the several cities and towns to note the renewed activity of the sons of toil; to note with the greatest satisfaction that the movement for the shorter workday, known under the general term of the eight-hour workday, is in full swing; that the minds of all are engrossed with the preparation and activity, to gather into the ranks of organization, to inaugurate the eight-hour workday, May 1, 1898.

There is not now anyone who can address the workers, either on the platform or through the great agency of the press, labor and others, but who is expected to plead for the great principle of the shorter workday. When contributors or editorial writers even essay to discuss the labor problem the plea for the shorter workday is the essence of the theme. Pulpit preachers, platform orators, or the professors of economics now are filled to ebullition with the discussion of this rising torrent of less hours of labor for the employed and more opportunities for work for the unemployed.

As an indication of the renewed public interest in this great all-absorbing question of the eight-hour movement, we could quote and fill our columns with the utterances, not of labor men alone, but of great thinkers and actors in the tragic drama of public life. We content ourselves for the present, however, with the following excellent preambles and resolutions unanimously adopted by the House and Senate of the Pennsylvania legislature on April 12 and 13 respectively:

"WHEREAS, the inability to obtain employment by the working people has a tendency to destroy social happiness and is causing a depression in the spirit of enterprise so essential to the welfare of our young people, which would otherwise be fostered by steady employment, instead of becoming habituated to a life of idleness leading to pauperism and evil habits; and

WHEREAS, By the introduction of labor-saving machinery into every manu-

facturing establishment and being applied to the production of nearly everything we use has taken the labor out of the working people's hands, thus depriving them of employment necessary for the support of their families causing misery and want to such an alarming degree that the efforts of our charitably disposed people to preserve and maintain the spirit of independence heretofore existing among our working people by their generous help has become almost a fruitless undertaking; and

"WHEREAS, The most efficient remedy for the existing trouble apparently is in a universal reduction of the working hours which would create an increase of labor, resulting in an additional demand for goods thereby insuring the farmer, the merchant and manufacturer a better and more profitable market for their products and add to the prosperity of the people at large; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania here assembled, that we hereby endorse the efforts now being made by the labor organizations throughout the State and country to establish a universal eight-hour day system, and believing that it would be beneficial to employer and employee alike, urge upon every employer within this commonwealth the necessity of lending their aid to establish this system by preparing to accept its terms at as early a time as may be convenient."

Of course we are aware that these resolutions have no binding force on the legislature or people of Pennsylvania or of any other portion of the country, but we submit that it requires an advanced state of public opinion that will admit of the introduction, serious consideration and unanimous adoption of the important principles and sentiments involved in the preamble and resolutions.

Those who have no real concern or purpose in the effort to alleviate the present conditions of labor, who care not for the gradual development of the workers and their evolutionary progress to the attainments of their full rights, may look with disdain upon such manifestation of public and concrete expressions of good will and sympathy, but to the real student of labor's struggles, to the participant in labor's contests for justice, to the toilers themselves, they are full of significance of the dawning of a better and brighter day, the result of their own intelligence, their own sacrifices, which have made such declarations possible, and which will yet convince the ignorant—the educated and uneducated ignorant—that justice to labor is synonymous with justice to all mankind.

The clouds which have long darkened the path of progress are being dispelled by organization, agitation and education. The silver lining of intelligent, progressive and aggressive trade union action is already apparent; and gives promise of a brighter horizon, revealing that, at no distant day, the toilers will indeed be free and the human family disenthralled from the false and brutal economic environments, and inaugurate "peace on earth and good will to all mankind."

The Portrait of a Scab.

During the trial of a member of an English trades union on the charge of intimidating a man from taking the place of a striker the lawyer for the prosecution gave the court this pen portrait of a "scab."

"According to the unionists, a 'scab' is to his race what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all, so, when help is needed, a 'scab' is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure. He cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for monetary and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In short he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellow-men, and is afterward sold in turn by employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to posterity."

In the words of Bret Harte:
There
That's his photograph, done with care.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Circular Letter Issued by the Bricklayers.

An Interesting Letter Received from President George W. Harries—Other Communications.

Delegates from seven of the building trades were present at the last meeting of the Building Trades Council. President William Silver presided and J. M. Boyce was secretary.

After the reports of several committees upon which conclusive action could not be taken the Secretary read a letter from President George W. Harries, of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in reply to the request made by the chairman of the contract committee that the company employ only union labor in the construction and repair of all work done by the management. President Harries wrote as follows:

"In reply to yours of 27th inst. permit me to say that as far as I know only union men are employed on all our construction work. I appreciate the courtesy of your communication, and beg to assure you that I always hope to be on the best of terms with the organization which you in this matter represent, and with all other kindred associations."

The communication was placed on file, and the delegates, generally, expressed their appreciation of the kindly sentiment expressed.

A communication was also read from Gen. George M. Stornberg, president of the Sanitary Improvement Company, in reply to a letter sent by Secretary Boyce, in which the request was made that union labor be employed in the construction of the eight houses which the company will soon have erected for the accommodation of "the better class of wage earners." The reply was as follows:

"I have received your communication of May 27 and will bring the subject to the attention of the executive committee of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company at the next meeting of the committee."

This communication was also placed on file, with the hope that the executive committee, in considering the plan to erect houses which they expect to be rented by "the better class of wage workers," they will regard it as being in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the construction should be done by union labor, which is the better class of wage workers.

The proprietor of the Jane Mosely having employed union labor on the repair of that boat, was commended to the patronage of the friends of union labor by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 170, and the action of that body was endorsed by the Building Trades Council.

Wages and Civilization.

Low wages break down the self-respect of the laborer; they extinguish the fires of his hope and ambition causing him to be indifferent to his mental, social and moral development, and reduce him to the low level of merely making a struggle to keep himself alive.

Poverty is an insurmountable obstruction to progress. In this country, where the Government is in the hands of the laboring classes such compensation for labor as will cause the man with the ballot in his hands to realize the importance and responsibility of his position enable him to qualify himself to meet its requirements is an absolute necessity. A blow struck at the wages of a laborer is a menace against a nation's life. Despots, with the aid of great standing armies, may maintain and keep solid their oppressive government, where poverty has extinguished the manhood of the oppressed. But here, in our country, the common man is the highest authority. He should be a manly, intelligent ruler.

He must have a chance to earn and receive the wages that will bring the necessary culture.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

The Trades Unionist.

Official Organ Central Labor Union
and Building Trades Council,
A. F. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. W. CROSS AND J. B. MOULDEN.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

INDORSEMENTS.

What the Working People Think of the Trades Unionist.

Whereas, Messrs. JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be called THE TRADES UNIONIST, to be devoted to the interests of trades unions generally in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union recognizes the necessity for an organ to reflect its views and sentiments,

Resolved, That said JOEL W. CROSS and JARVIS B. MOULDEN be given the indorsement of the Central Labor Union and their paper be recommended to the various local unions as the organ of this body and to the merchants of this city as worthy of advertising patronage, so long as the said paper, THE TRADES UNIONIST, shall truly represent the interests of trade unionism and shall conduct said paper as a strictly union and fair trade publication.

Resolved further, That the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union be notified of the action of the Central Labor Union in this respect by a duly attested copy of these resolutions published in the initial issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

MILFORD SPORN,
President.

JOS. F. TORRENS,
Secretary.

The Building Trades Council, the representative body of the building trades of the city, adopted the following resolution with respect to THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Whereas, Recognizing the press as a medium through which labor can speak and be heard; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse THE TRADES UNIONIST, and commend it to the support of organized labor of Washington.

ONE YEAR OLD.

THE TRADES UNIONIST is one year old to-day. It has struggled through this period successfully. One short year ago it was certainly a very unpromising infant. It was small, thinly clad, and had such little sustenance that its fond parents often suffered great anxiety for its tender life. But, thanks to a generous patronage, it has braved the storm thus far, and many of its infant ills have been entirely overcome. Unlike most infants, it has cut its eye teeth first, and hence will be on the lookout for many "good things" that otherwise might have passed unnoticed. The wisdom teeth are yet to come, but of course one would not expect pin-fores and matured wisdom present at the same time. It has, however, become a healthy little fellow, and, with the increased patronage it hopes to merit, the future looms up bright and full of promise.

We return thanks to the many friends who have stood by us in the hour of need, and hope to continue to deserve their mead of praise. Now that we have learned more of the ways of journalism, and more of the needs and wishes of our patrons, we will be able to better serve the purposes for which THE TRADES UNIONIST was launched upon the troubled seas of life. We will continue to labor in the interest of organized labor, and hope to accomplish more in our enlarged field of usefulness. Our circulation has steadily increased, but there is yet room for a few more names in our subscription books. Advertisers should avail themselves of the use of our columns, for there is no better medium through which to reach the honest toiler.

ANARCHY INCUBATORS.

After the recent farcical trials of the sugar trust barons will it be wondered why anarchy has taken root in

our soil and threatens to abridge the power of tribunals called courts of justice?

Broker Chapman was tried before a God fearing judge and was convicted. But his imprisonment is a mere ridicule upon prison punishment. However little he may suffer, Judge Cole is to be commended for not being so completely overawed by this scion of wealth and elegance as to acquiesce in the motion of the lawyers to acquit without the verdict of a jury already impaneled.

We are of the opinion that had the sacharine king, Mr. Havemeyer, and Mr. Searles, the contumacious secretary of the octopus known as the sugar trust, been tried before Judge Cole they would now be occupants of a certain building of stolid appearance situated near the Eastern Branch. Of course, we may be mistaken, but inasmuch as we are not lawyers, and think only in the channels of common sense and equal justice to all men, we will doubtless be pardoned for not seeming to appreciate the erudition and legal acumen of Judge Bradley. This distinguished jurist may have had sufficient reasons for taking these cases from the jury, or rather ordering a verdict of acquittal, but certainly those that have been published are not of the kind that can be expected to convince an outraged public. It is these far-fetched, purely technical decisions that cause the people to lose confidence in the courts of the country. A suspicion already obtains that some judges are naturally favorable to the wealthy and powerful, and that all sorts of subterfuges are resorted to by some wearers of the ermine to prevent the law from being avenged upon the royal purple.

Such cases as those recently passed upon by Judge Bradley do not serve to allay that suspicion, but rather increases it, until positive belief is formed that gold plays an important part in many decisions, and that justice is reserved only to be visited upon the defenseless head of the erring poor.

Can we expect anything but that anarchy will be cultivated in this country under such conditions? The people are easily satisfied if once convinced that they are being fairly and properly treated, but they will not stand what they have every reason to believe is improper and unjust treatment much longer without the exhibition of a latent power that may be fanned into deadly antagonism of all that now pretends to be our system of justice. One set of laws for Debs and workingmen and another for Havenmeyer and trust barons will not always be tolerated. Let the gentle warning now given be heeded. We are not alarmists in any sense, and are only calling attention to the plainest of facts and their most natural consequences. This land is now cursed with giant combinations that are sapping its life-blood, and the men who are suffering for the necessities of life cannot be expected to long remain in the kindest frame of mind.

AN UNIQUE BOYCOTT.

It seems that the boycott imposed on the River View boats by Painters Assembly 1798 was disowned by the local Federation and D. A. 66. As a result, it is stated, a member of the executive committee of D. A. 66, and the Master Workman of 1798 notified the proprietors of the boycotted boats that they regarded the management as "fair" and would withdraw the grievances in the interest of united labor.

This is the information given to the public—what was done secretly and which is withheld from the public explains the attitude of D. A. 66 in this matter.

This boycott imposed by the painters placed D. A. 66 in a rather awkward position because of the fact that

members of the Musical Assembly were employed on the objectionable boats. To have publicly endorsed the boycott would have ignored the interests of the assembly, and a refusal to endorse the action of the painters would have injured the standing of that assembly. Thus the bosses being "between the devil and the deep sea," to save themselves "took to the woods," and diplomatically agreed to endorse the boycott so far as the painters are concerned and left it in so far as it affects the musicians. In this manner the latest boycott has been disposed of, and whether it is or is not no one under the sun knoweth.

The reported earthquake of last Monday is now believed to have been merely due to the little difference between Lieutenant Draper and Professor Fanciuli, of the Marine Band.

When the late Mr. Vanderbilt said: "The public be d—d," he had no idea that it would actually be in such a fix so soon.

The reporters of the House of Representatives are having an easy time of it during the extra session. But how about the country?

Lost, strayed or stolen: One ex-President of the United States. Last heard of somewhere in New Jersey.

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metz-erott's Music Store.

The wage-earner and the public may desire to know why the boycott has been placed on the above places, and, in explanation, I will state that the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of the theater, and the work which was done about the store, have not been paid in full—about two thousand dollars yet being due for labor performed.

The shortage of payments commenced on October 19, 1896. On which date workmen were requested to wait until Monday, October 21, for the pay due for the week ending October 19. The reason given was that the cashier had neglected to go to the bank in time. At 4.10 p. m. on the 21st the men were paid for the past week. On the following Saturday the workmen were again requested to wait until Monday for their pay. The reason given being "shortage of funds," but that it would be made all right on Monday. Monday came, and Wednesday was set as a pay day. Wednesday came, and Saturday was set as a pay day, when all were positively to be paid in full. Saturday came, bringing more excuses, but no money. Statements were given out that the money to pay the labor was coming from this or that place. However, between the promises given and the nails driven the theater was placed in a condition to enable them to open the theater on the date as advertised, which latter part seems to be all that the Metz-erott's were aiming at. The average amount of wages due to mechanics for labor performed is about fifty dollars each.

All fair and honorable means have been used to obtain the money due the workmen, but up to the present time without success. Letters to Mr. Frank Metz-erott requesting a consultation in relation to payment on a reasonable basis have all been ignored.

I would now ask you as business men and wage earners: "Do you believe it is right to give your patronage to places or parties who decline to pay for labor performed." And let me call your attention to one fact, that labor, be it organized or unorganized, always supports those who support them.

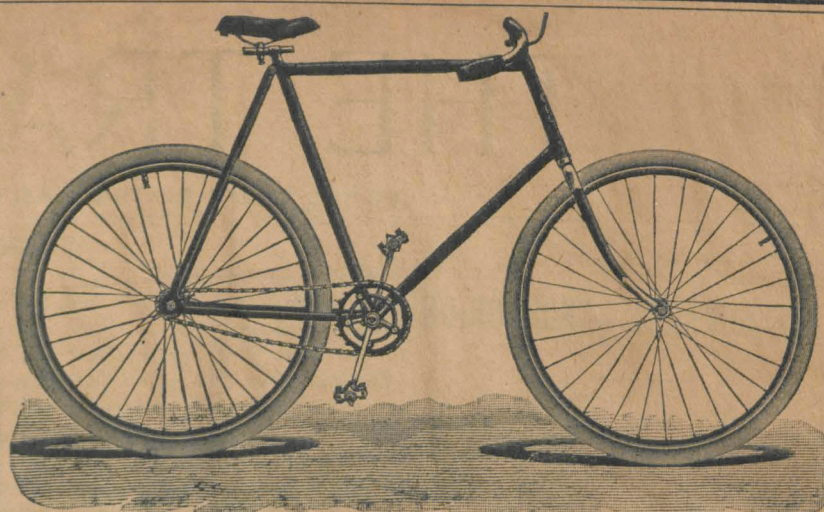
ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

BOYCOTT

The Columbia Theater and Metz-erott's Music Store.

To all Unions and Wage Workers:

While you have indorsed the boycott by vote, what have you done in other ways to bring it to a successful end? Are you making requests of your friends to support the cause of unpaid labor, or are you standing by while your friends buy their supplies from dealers who support the theater by displaying the Columbia Theater play bills in their



STERLING BICYCLES.

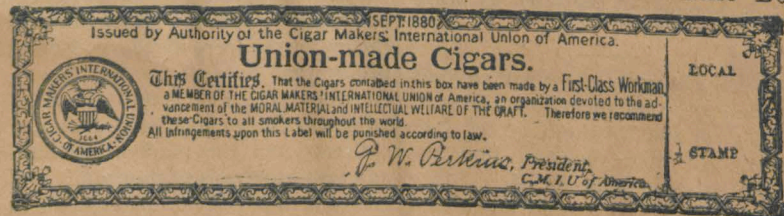
"Built like a watch."

FAMOUS FOR STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

The construction and material is the very best. Ask riders their opinion of the STERLING? Make your bicycle home with US. SUNDRIES, REPAIRING, and RENTING.

W. ROY MITCHELL,
14th street and N. Y. Avenue.

Do You Smoke? If You Do, Look for Blue Label on the Box



As Beautiful as a Picture

Is the Clothing that comes from—

HERMAN'S, CLOTHING HOUSE,
738 7th, St. Cor. H.

store windows and about their places of business, and who sell their patronage for a theater ticket, which to some of them seem to be of more value than the good wishes of the mechanic and laborer.

Is the cause of labor a just one, and have we as men a right to make our causes known and bring to public notice the men who deprive us of our earnings. Every word that has been published relating to the non-payment of labor on the Columbia Theater and Metz-erott's Music Store can be proven, and the Metz-erott's cannot deny it. Let those who deal in goods for public use, and all who cater to the public—"grocers, druggists, cigar dealers, lunch rooms, restaurants, barber shops," and all others decide for themselves, which of the two they prefer, the trade of the wage earner, or the decoration of their windows by Columbia Theater cards, and the present of an occasional ticket, which is at times thrown in.

Let all wage workers who find the Columbia Theater cards in store windows, deal at a store or shop which favors workmen being paid for their labor.

The following business men believe in paying labor, are with us in this boycott, and we recommend them to favorable notice.

J. F. GERHOLD, barber shop,
14th street N. W.

The Barbers' Union will please note the fact that Mr. Gerhold complains that he has never been visited by the barbers in relation to the taking out of the Columbia placards.

G. W. HURLEBAUS, druggist,
14th and V street N. W.

A. M. DANIELS, druggist,
1900 14th street N. W.

R. L. MAIN, grocer,
1522 14th street N. W.

The following business men prefer the Columbia Theater and are opposed to the cause of labor:

Have Columbia Bills in Window.

W. D. HUMPHRIES, grocer,
1534 14th street N. W.

J. W. HARRIS, furniture,
1710 14th street N. W.

VINCENT SPRIGUZZA, shoemaker
1528 14th street N. W.

GEO. W. LYLES, roofing, etc.,
1308 14th street N. W.

Oyster house, 1932 14th St. N. W.

Stationery store, 1624 14th St. N. W.

Confectionery, 1824 14th St. N. W.

Cigar store, 1630 14th St. N. W.

Kozel's restaurant, 14th St. N. W.

L. Geyer, tailor, 738 14th St. N. W.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

Who said we couldn't live a year? We are one year old to-day

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Suitable for Lodge and Society purposes.
Rents reasonable.
Cafe and Bar on First Floor.

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Badges, Banners, and Regalia!

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Buttons, Pins, Charms, Cos-
tumers' Materials.

S. N. MEYER,
922 7th St. N. W.

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FLORISTS,

1224 F Street Northwest.
All Kinds of Designs at Lowest
Prices.

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Nominations Committee—E. C. Roberts, (Chairman), Chas. E. Mathews, Clint O. Price, Daniel Webster, J. B. Campbell.

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Entertainment Committee—J. F. Grant (Chairman), Sam. W. Edmonds, Isaiiah Cox, C. J. Ungert, Carrie L. Whitehead, Grace Lee Fisher, Harry Redfield.

Library Committee—J. H. Brodnax (Chairman), Lon A. Shimp, J. W. McFarland.

Conference Committee—C. F. Sawdworth (Chairman), J. H. O'Brien, W. H. Bailey.

Relief Committee—Wm. R. Love (Chairman), Aug. Bruhl, D. J. McCarty.

Committee on Laws—Frank Hall (Chairman), Shelby Smith, T. A. Bynum.

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O. P. Rumley, National Publishing Co.

AROUND THE PRINTERIES.

Col. A. L. Claggett, who is as full of enterprise as an egg is of meat, has issued the "Official Excursion Calendar" for the month of June. It is a work of art—in two colors—and reflects great credit upon the artistic abilities of the colonel. The advertising public is becoming acquainted with the superior advantages offered by the Calendar and is acting accordingly.

Mr. Sid Sullivan has returned from the Home at Colorado Springs. He reports that the Washington contingent are doing well, inasmuch that Jack Moore may soon be released. Nolle is said to be a little homesick but otherwise all right.

First Division.

Dr. Abernethy, of Utah, has cerebral neurasthenia.

Tim Ring is sawing wood. Minne Wood says so.

Walter Smith is the only connoisseur of female beauty in the First.

Ben Swain put in two days on his literary production this week.

Jerry Dennison received his decorations before Decoration Day.

Frank Rynex has purchased a locomotive headlight for his bicycle.

C. H. Leeds is on his leave. A. C. Yates is filling his place with ease.

A special force of about six was detailed for work on Decoration Day.

It's a good thing pension day is but once a month. This is a quiet tip from slug 51.

That correspondent in the Second seems to be the right man in the right place.

Postscript Beck has given up the idea of looking for a foremanship under this regime.

Subscribers who don't get the paper regularly should kick to Chairman Haworth.

John Sherman, of the "Y," formerly of the First, is improving, though still confined to his home.

Sam Wise has moved his household. He has gone out on a farm. He thinks the city is too alluring.

The Surgeon-General's catalogue is finished. Dr. P. S. Beck will enjoy an interval of sanity now.

Getting paid on Friday may be the cause of Wynes and Thompson "piing" a couple of doc. pages.

Nelson must be a candidate. His debonaire manner and nonchalance lead one to infer that he aims high.

Can anyone inform us when Hanley will have that raffle of his wheel? Many inquiries have been made.

George Dowell has charge of the confectionery alley. It's all right as long as he has charge of something.

Where is that only pebble that was on the Document Proof Room beach? We refer to the gentleman who made life so miserable for Li Hung Chang. His literary career seems to have been decidedly meteoric.

It costs fifteen cents to telephone from here to Alexandria. George Hayden says it is because five cents has to be paid to a boy to wake up the party sought, who is generally embracing Morpheus in the middle of the day.

L. C. Cornwell met with a sad accident last Monday. When in the act of descending a long flight of stairs he caught his heel and fell to the bottom, bruising his arm very painfully. He is at work again and hopes to be all right in a few days.

Ever since Murphy, of alley 17, acted as the seventeenth assistant foreman of the day Record for an hour or two he has had an intense craving for a position of authority. Any old thing will do, but he prefers one which will require no peripatetic perambulating.

Eugene Brosnan will graduate a bachelor of laws from Georgetown University on Monday evening, June 7, at the National Theater. Senator White will make the address to the graduates. All are invited, particularly his friends. No flowers will be received.

Those people who post up notices of rooms for rent, etc., in the wash room, etc., should open up their purses and pay the small amount which it costs to put an "ad." where it will do some good and be read by some one. Put it in the TRADES UNIONIST. The paper is your friend. It sticks up for you.

James J. Cooney received a handsome souvenir calendar, with appropriate designs for each month artistically worked in steel engravings, from his old and intimate friend and fellow townsman, John Wanamaker. It is a model of beauty, and it bespeaks the high esteem in which he is held by the multi-millionaire and director of politics, both State and Federal.

We stop the press to announce that Tim Sullivan has purchased the American rights to Shamus O'Brien, the fascinating operatic success of last season. He will star in that opera and the well known drama of Ten Nights in a Barroom, opening in his home at Kansas City, the western paradise of prohibition. Louis Carroll and Van Scoten will do soubrette parts.

This is surely a college commencement week. Prof. Michael Newton Serrano being another member of the First to take a degree. He is now an electrical engineer, but intends to take the post-graduate course at Bliss', from which he graduated Monday with high honors. He is particularly interested in the invention of one of his fellow-students, called a microphone, which reproduces the ticking of a watch so it may be heard a mile off. He will use it for experiment's sake upon the clock which stamps the takes when they are turned in.

Tom Haworth is a candidate for vice president. He should be elected. We seldom take sides in a campaign, but on this occasion we feel justified—in more ways than one—to transcend the rule above referred to, and say a word of praise, which, to those who know the gentleman, will not in any degree be considered as fulsome or void of the point. Mr. Haworth is gifted with that rare quality of making friends of all with whom he meets, of good personal appearance, pleasing, but at all times erudite manner, and an entertaining conversationalist, attracts friends to him, and to know him is to like him. His career in union matters is something that he may well feel proud of. We will not go into it in detail. Suffice it to say that he is and has been for some time the popular chairman of the First, securing a signal victory in the defeat of Beck and Brosnan by a very small margin. It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the subject, the mere mentioning of his name being sufficient to arouse his friends into action, which we hope will be symbolized by an overwhelming victory for Tom Haworth.

PRIVS.

Third Division.

Mr. W. A. DeGroat is again with us after nearly a year's absence.

Glenn Nowell, our handsome young messenger, has had his hair cut a la Sing Sing.

This division showed up well on the collection for Decoration Day. Fifteen dollars was the amount collected by Comrade Rice.

Col. Joe Stelle is one of the handsomest men in the room. When he parades with the National Fencibles he is the observed of all observers.

Alley 5 is a favorite resort for horsey men at the lunch hour. Genial Dr. Rice presides, and picks winners with a facility which is the envy of all would-be sports.

Not all of the old soldiers were at Arlington on Monday last. Rumor has it that one at least took time by the forelock and came back with the other fellow's money.

Friend Wiley says he can always tell the difference between a merchant who advertises in the TRADES UNIONIST and one who does not. The former wears out the soles of his shoes, the latter the seat of his pants.

The regular election for chairman and secretary of this chapel took place last week, and resulted in the selection of Mr. P. J. McAuliffe for the former and Mr. Donegan for the latter office. A most successful administration is predicted for Mac, as he usually has the rules at his fingers ends. His decisions have already excited the wonder and admiration of his friends, and betray a truly judicial mind.

THINGS WE'D LIKE TO SEE.

Dr. Rice in a foot race.

Larry wearing a goatee.

Comps. getting \$4 per day.

Political trimmers meet the contempt they deserve.

George Carney wheeling a baby carriage.

Fifth Division.

J. W. Mathers is working on the "Y." George J. Woodgate is attending to the "wood cuts," while Z. Woodward is absent on his annual leave.

Ed. Heidingsfeld spent Decoration Day at his home in New York city. He reports having had a delightful time.

Wm. R. Love, formerly assistant foreman in this room, commenced work in the Fourth division on Wednesday.

W. H. Dexter presented the list for G. A. R. funds for Decoration Day exercises. Nearly every one in the room contributed.

B. C. Wright is at work as usual. Although his eyesight promises to be eventually restored, he still has to wear a shade over the right eye.

R. F. Gray's request for annual leave was granted on Wednesday, to take effect on the 8th instant. He anticipates having a delightful time for the next thirty days.

Doc. Stowers has "got it where the chicken got the hatchet." If he continues to become afflicted with the rheumatism he will shortly have it in every portion of his anatomy.

Brother Garner, I. O. R. M., P. D. Q., of alley 7, went fishing on Decoration Day. As we failed to see him have any fish upon his return home, it is but natural to suppose that he met with the customary fisherman's luck.

Balkey Sauter purchased a bicycle last week. He is now unable to work because of a bad fall, his left arm and hand being badly swollen. While we sympathize with him in his affliction, it is a sure prediction that all the D. F.'s have not expired.

While we have a number of fast bicycle riders in this room, "Tommy" Shober is entitled to the medal for speed, as he is a racer of no mean proportions, and it is extremely doubtful if there is more than two bicycle riders in the building that can defeat him in a match race.

X. RAY.

Night Bill Force.

Brother Gualden gave John McMahon a green apple one night last week, and Mac has not shown up since.

I hear that ex-Secretary Robinson will run for president of 101 at the coming election. He has a large following and will be a hard man to beat.

So there are only eight Republicans on the bill force. This may be correct, but I know of at least eighteen who

would like to be considered Republicans for the next four years.

The proposition to have the union make an effort to have Congress reduce the hours in this office so as to conform with the other departments is being spoken of favorably, and it is probable the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the union. The request cannot be classed as unreasonable, as the abolishment of the piece system was virtually a reduction of wages while no more men were given employment. With shorter hours more men will be needed, and at the same time the printers will be put on an equal footing with other employes of the Government in the departments.

Broadnax was bothered with a painful molar recently and went to a dentist to have it extracted. The dentist inquired if he should administer gas and Broady smilingly said yes. The dentist started his gas apparatus, and as Broady drank it in he began to talk. He found out the dentist's religion, politics and future prospects while the doctor continued to pump the gas. The more gas he pumped the more Broadnax talked, until the dentist became desperate and kicking his gas machine out of the room told Broadnax the only way he could pull his tooth was by applying illuminating gas. Broady weakened at this and the dentist finished the job.

We elected a new chairman last week after a short but heated campaign. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Reynolds and Little Jakey were the starters. Mr. Simpson got wrought up with the importance of his candidacy and wore a Prince Albert coat to work, which lost him the hobo vote. Little Jakey was running well, and Chris Auracher had the German vote solid for him, but the night of the election he came to the office wearing a necktie with more colors than Joseph's famous coat that is mentioned in the Bible. This lost Jakey the bicycle vote, as the wheelmen regard any infringement on their gaudy costume with disfavor. Mr. Reynolds dressed the same as usual, and that evening wheeled his baby down in front of the office and made himself sold with the married vote, and as a result he got 39 votes, Jakey 31, and Simpson 24.

PAT FLUSH.

Rod. and John at Poker.

[From Experience.]

Little game
Got hot.
That's its name,
Jack pot.

Went round
3 trips—
Jolly sound—
5 chips!

John played,
Bet a V;
Rod. stayed—
(Had three).

Hands showed,
Cards talked;
Rod. rode—
John walked.

JOEY B.

Labor Notes.

The machinists have 450 unions.

The bakers, in national convention assembled, declared for an eight-hour day.

Detroit board of education resolved to patronize union labor wherever possible.

The Tobacco Trust has boycotted Tennessee planters for prohibiting the sale of cigarettes.

At the Tennessee State mines 100 coke ovens have been erected, and convicts will be employed.

In Butte, Mont., everybody that works for the city must belong to a labor union, from day laborer to mayor.

It is probable that union labor will receive the preference in the construction of a new waterworks plant in Cincinnati.

The Schneider-Trenkamp scab gas stoves, manufactured in Cleveland, are reported to have been boycotted out of Erie, Pa.

In Michigan 9,000 workingmen have signed a petition asking the legislature to employ State convicts in road improvements.

New York has a Hebrew typographical union of sixty members, and it is claimed it is one of the most active unions in that city.

Glassworkers have been refused the restoration of their old scale, but the

Attention Printers!

* * * We have opened a first-class
* * * Pool Room and Cigar Store
* * * at 814 H Street Northeast,
* * * and would be pleased to have
* * * you call. Also a nice line of
* * * Stationery, Periodicals, and
* * * Bicycles * * * * *

Berkeley & Callahan,

814 H Street Northeast.

Established July, 1879.

Annoying!

—Probably you have had your neck
—and wrists chafed until they were
—sore by the rough edges of collars
—and cuffs. We have a new machine that irons these rough edges
—SMOOTH. Soft button holes for
—collars all without extra cost.

Tolman Steam Laundry.

Cor. Sixth and C Streets.

Celtic Club Whiskey—

* * * Our Specialty. Never Changes.
* * * Once Tried You'll Always Use
* * * It. Take no Substitute. Ports
* * * and Sherries for Family Use—
* * * Quarts, 50 and 75c. All Makes
* * * of Beer. Leading Brands of
* * * Cigars. Ales and Porters on
* * * Draught all the Year Round.

JOHN CONNOR,

New Jersey Ave. and G St. N. W.

Go to Walsh's

933 D Street N. W.

"The most popular place in town."
Hear the inimitable character artist,
MATT KENNEDY,

and others of equally as high standard. Every evening.
Buffet.

Mechanics' Restaurant

Boegeholz'

1139 Seventh Street N. W.

☞ Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
☞ Tannhauser, Pabst, and Washington Brewery Company's Beer a specialty. Free Lunch from 12 to 2. Saturday from 4 to 11. Beer served in Mugs.

Window Glass Trust has advanced prices 5 per cent. just the same.

The doleful news is sent out from Albany that the New York legislature, which has just adjourned, did not enact a single law asked for by the laboring people. They got what they voted for.

The "Yellow Kid" cigar, as its name indicates, comes from the tenement-house district of New York city. It does not bear the union label, and should not be purchased by union men.

The Mary and Steel Works, at Sparrow Point, near Baltimore, which have been closed for nearly three years, started up again. Two thousand men are employed in the establishment, which is one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

Platform of the A. F. of L.

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
3. A legal workday of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employer for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of the contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars, waterworks and gas and electric plants for the public distribution of heat, light and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railways and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and the substitution thereof of a title of occupancy only.
11. The repeal of all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the Federal and State laws of the United States.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

Debs denies the story sent out from Chicago that he intends to organize a commonwealth army and march on to Utah, there to start his supposed colony, which is to capture the State government and form a co-operative commonwealth.

ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Typographical Temple 423 G street northwest.

Milford Spohn, President, No. 1318 Eighth street northwest. J. J. Crowley, secretary, 509 M street southwest. Jarvis B. Moulden, assistant secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. A. Murray, Secretary, 1107 Tenth street N. W.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Meets second and fourth Saturday in each month in Germania Mannerchor Hall, 827 Seventh street northwest. Anton Kaspar, Secretary, 809 D street northeast.

BRICKLAYERS.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Thos. Sullivan, Secretary, 84 Myrtle street northeast.

CIGARMAKERS.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry B. Wisner, Secretary, 3143 Dunbarton avenue.

COLO. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets every third Sunday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. W. M. Garrett, Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE—MACHINISTS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Cauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Charles H. Squier, 812 East Capitol street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Meets every other Monday evening in their hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. T. E. Bessman, Secretary, 712 Thirteenth street northwest.

ENGINEERS—No. 6678.

Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street northwest.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORN-ICE WORKERS.

Meets every Wednesday evening at 737 Seventh street northwest. D. C. Childress, 311 O street southwest.

HOD CARRIERS.

Meets first and third Monday of each month in Havenor's Hall, C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Samuel Preston, President.

HORSESHOERS.

Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 737 Seventh street northwest. Thomas Horan, Secretary, 616 North Capitol street.

Union Label Tobacco.

Albany, N. Y.—B. Pans & Sons. Bedford, City, Va.—Berry Brothers' Tobacco Co.—Chewing Plug—Federation, Fair Square, High Grade. Smoking Plug—Full Sail, Federation, Federation Cut Plug.

Cincinnati, O.—Spence Bros. Detroit, Mich.—Globe Tobacco Co.—Chewing—Globe, Hope, World. Target, Fame, Hand-made, Primo, Union Label. Smoking—Hand-made, Gold Flake, Fame, King, Globe, 5-Cent, Uncle Tom, Blue Label. Lanhoff Bros.

Louisville, Ky.—Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.—Canada Navy, Rainbow, New South, Everyday Smoke, Uncle Sam, Thimble, Pure Grape, David Tate, Mechanic's Choice, Old Glory, Comet, Hand-made, New Comet, G Whiz, Falls City Tobacco Co.—Plug—Shakespeare, Thomas Mann, John Brumbach M. Gravely.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Flint Tobacco Co.—Smoking—Peach Blow, Old Cock, Old Put, Old Crow, Miners and Mechanics.

Newport, Ky.—E. O. Eshelby Tobacco Co.—Plug—My Jim. Smoking—Bogie, Brownie, Colonial.

New York—Buchanan & Lyall Tobacco Co.—Duplex, Ripple, Black Joe, World's Fair, Invader, Moonbeam, Bunker, Bull's Eye Clips, Four Thirties, Chinook, Helix, Blue Tag Clips, B. & L's Regular Standard Dark Clips. Quincy, Ill.—Wellman & Dwire Tobacco Co.—Our Seal, Our Jack, Old Soldier, Sweet Lotus, Palette, Granger, Our Best L. C., Our J. D., Old Timer, Mule Ear.

Richmond, Va.—United States Tobacco Co.—Plug—Yacht, Standard Smoke, U. S., Pride of the Navy Central, Jupiter, Moose Head. Cut Plug—Battle Royal, North Pole, Queen of the Road, Fine Cut.

Rochester, N. Y.—R. Whalen Tobacco Co.—Pastime Panama Long Cut, Kodak, Oronoco, Imperial Long Cut. St. Louis, Mo.—Brown Tobacco Co.—Brandy Wine, Standard Navy. Smoking—Staghead.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Tobacco Works Co.—Plug—New Process, Ferris Wheel, Old Navy, Red Ball, Jo-Jo. Fine Cut—Indian Brand, Let'er Rip, Farmer's Choice, Fancy. Smoking—Blue Hen, Match-Smoking, Dominion, Uker, Drum Major, Old Comfort, F. G.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Electrical Workers Hall, No. 628 Louisiana avenue northwest.

William Silver, President, 49 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. J. M. Boyce, secretary, 400 8th St. N. W.

BARBERS—LOCAL No. 21.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Buena Vista Hall, 719 Sixth street northwest. John A. Kaine, Secretary, 363 O street southwest.

BREWERY WORKERS—No. 118.

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock in Bielick's Hall, 737 Seventh street northwest. Henry Haberle, Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 627 Massachusetts avenue northwest. L. E. Burner, Secretary, 1222 S street northwest.

MUSICIANS.

Columbia Musicians' Protective Association, Local No. 14, A. F. of M., meets second and fourth Friday in each month at 11 a. m. in Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street northwest. E. E. Gessler, recording secretary.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

Meets first and third Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 268 Louisiana avenue northwest. W. M. White, Secretary, 43 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

PAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. E. P. Lynch, Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

Meets every Thursday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 626 Louisiana avenue northwest. Fred. W. Goulden, Secretary.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. John W. Small, 2918 M street northwest.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Meets second Saturday of each month in Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets in McMennamin's Hall, 133 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, second and fourth Thursday in each month. William Silver, Secretary, 49 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

STEREOTYPERS.

Meets first Thursday in each month in Typographical Temple, 423 G street northwest. Joseph F. Torrens, 535 Tenth street southwest.

The Bricklayers' Circular.

The Bricklayers have, through a committee, prepared and forwarded to the dealers in building material in this city the following circular:

"BRICKLAYERS' UNION, No. 1,

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"DEAR SIR: You need not be reminded of the fact that 75 per cent. of the building construction in this city is done by the membership of Bricklayers' Union No. 1 and the union organizations of the building crafts.

"This being the trade conditions it is evident that from a business standpoint the interests of material dealer and worker are closely and mutually related. What affects the interests of one affects the interests of the other.

"Recognizing these facts the question occurs: Why cannot the relations of the organized workers and those of the dealers in building material be established and maintained upon a reciprocal basis?

"From our trade experience we have learned that those outside of organization, who work under unfair conditions, those of long hours and low wages, are not a desirable labor element, and should not be favored by those who wish to maintain fair wages for labor or a reasonable price for material.

"It is scarcely necessary to remind the observant business man of the economic fact that a reduction of the earnings of those whose labor produces the finished product generally results in falling prices for the material consumed.

"It is also a fact that where organizations exist the largest per cent. of material is bought by those contractors who employ union labor, and are generally more responsible and desirable as customers than the employer of cheap, inefficient, unorganized labor.

"Regarding this matter from a business standpoint in many of the larger cities of the country, the material dealers and organized workers have established relations to the mutual interests of both, which have resulted highly satisfactory to all concerned.

"Believing that the same relations can be established and maintained in Washington, we suggest that the responsible dealers in brick building material consider the advisability of an agreement upon the basis of the exclusive reciprocal patronage of all parties concerned."

They Do Not Want Our Patronage.

The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor and are not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Steamfitters.

ZELLERS & SHECKELS.
JOHNSON & MORRIS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
METZEROTT'S MUSIC STORE.

MARSHALL HALL.

CAPITOL STEAM LAUNDRY.

It is always understood that when a party does not desire to maintain friendly and helpful relations with organized labor that the organized workman should withhold his patronage and deal elsewhere.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER

June 3. One Week. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JOHN W. ISHAM'S

OCTOROONS

"THE ONLY ONE"

45 SINGERS, DANCERS, COMEDIANS. 45

Introducing the Bronze Melba,

MLLE. FLOWER

The Greatest Singer of her Race, Assisted by

—Fred J. Piper—

The Distinguished Baritone.

MR. and MRS. TOM M'INTOSH

Concluding with

"30 Minutes Around the Operas."

Next week

THE LADIES' CLUB.

HEURICH'S

- That name stands for all that's best in beer. Heurich's
- "Maerzen" is a pure, dark beer of heavy body and a great
- muscle giver—it's on draft and in bottles. Heurich's
- "Senate" is in bottles only. Call for Heurich's and insist
- on having what you call for. In bottled form order from
- telephone 634. On draft everywhere.

Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.,

26th and Water Sts. N. W.

Telephone 1138.

The Washington Brewery Co.

deserves to be patronized by organized labor

BECAUSE

it has always exhibited consideration and friendship for the working class.

BESIDES

it makes the **BEST BEER!**

Harry Williams, Gen'l Mgr.

National Capital Brewing Co.,

14th and D S. E.

Capacity 100,000 Barrels.

Official Organ Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

Workingmen

—Send Your Printing to—

The Trades Unionist

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The Secretaries of the various labor organizations are requested to send in their orders for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipt Blanks, Bill Heads, Constitutions, or anything in the line of Printing, and have it done in an Artistic manner by Union men.

CROSS & MOULDEN,

635 F Street N. W., Room 15.

The Albert Brewing Co.,

E. F. ABNER, Sole Proprietor.

Brewers of Genuine Old Lager--Bavarian Style.

25th and F Streets, N. W.